

A Guide to the Records
in the

U. P. State Archives

(Introductory)

A GUIDE TO THE RECORDS

IN THE

U.P. STATE ARCHIVES

(continued)



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(INTRODUCTORY)



EDITED BY
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U. P. STATE ARCHIVES, LUCKNOW

1987

FOREWORD

I am happy to know that 'A Guide to the Records in U.P. State Archives' (Introductory) is being brought out. A Guide is an important finding-aid to the holdings of an Archives. The present Guide, besides describing the nature of records preserved in the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow and its Regional Units at Allahabad, Varanasi, Naini Tal, Agra and Dehra Dun, contains information about the formation of the Board of Revenue, creation and development of the Offices of the Divisional Commissioners and District Collectors and growth of the Secretariat in this State. I hope the book will be of immense use to the users of the records.

Dr. S. N. Sinha, Director, U.P. State Archives, Lucknow and his colleagues who have worked with untiring zeal to prepare this Guide deserve commendation.

D.P. SINHA
I.A.S.
Director,

Lucknow :
The 7th March 1987.

Cultural Affairs Department, U.P.

PREFACE

'A Hand Book to the U.P. STATE ARCHIVES' came out in 1975, and very few copies of this publication are now available. Moreover, the previous Hand Book gave a description of the records transferred only upto the year 1974. Since then there has been a tremendous increase in the volume of records transferred to this Archives as well as to its Regional Units at Allahabad, Varanasi, Naini Tal, Agra and Dehra Dun. It has, now, become essential to bring out a revised and up-to-date edition of the Hand Book.

The preparation of a Guide for the holdings of the U.P. State Archives which has numerous groups and series of records is a work of great magnitude. It has, therefore, been decided to bring out the Guide in several parts, each covering some specific groups or series of records. The present part is devoted to the introductory portion along with a brief description of the records transferred to the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow and to its Regional Units upto 1986. The origin of the U.P. State Archives, the evolution of the Board of Revenue, the creation of the Offices of the Divisional Commissioners and District Collectors, the growth of the Secretariat along with the creation and development of some important Departments have also been narrated for the facility of the users of the archives.

Sri M.I. Siddiqui, Regional Archives Officer, Dehra Dun has, with indefatigable energy and devotion, compiled the relevant information for this part of the guide and assisted me in its preparation and publication. He has also corrected the proofs.

Sri Rajendra Bahadur, Assistant Director-Cum-Administrative Officer, U.P. State Archives, Lucknow has looked to the publication of the Guide in the Press with sincere labour.

I do hope the Guide will be found useful by those for whom it is meant.

S.N. SINHA
Director,

U.P. STATE ARCHIVES.

Lucknow :
The 1st March, 1987

U. P. State Archives

It was in the 4th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Delhi in the year 1922 that for the first time the Government of U.P. was urged by a resolution to establish a Central Record Office for fostering historical research in the State. As a sequel to a number of resolutions passed during subsequent sessions of the Commission, the Government of U.P. in the General Administration Department decided vide their G.O. No. 3252(5)/III-120-1946 dated June. 5, 1947 to set up a Central Record Office at Allahabad so that records of historical importance which have ceased to be of administrative use may be concentrated in a central place for the purpose of historical research and their maintenance in a manner most conducive to their better preservation.

It, however, took nearly two years to set up the office. Dr. G.N. Saletore took over charge as the Keeper of Records on May, 2, 1949. The post was later on redesignated as the Keeper of Archives and Dr. Saletore was the Keeper of Archives uptill September 2, 1970 when Dr. K.P. Srivastava succeeded him. The post was subsequently redesignated as the Director, U.P. State Archives. Dr. S.N. Sinha took over charge as Director on February 29, 1980. (afternoon)

The Office was originally under the Department of Education U.P., but in 1958 it was placed under the newly created Department of Indology and Culture which was subsequently redesignated as the Department of Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research and later on in May, 1975 as the Department of Cultural Affairs. This office is now under the administrative control of this Department working under the Ministry of the same name.

Initially in 1949 the Archives was started in the office of the Director of Education U.P., Allahabad but later in April 1951 a separate building at 53, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad was allotted to it. The Archives was shifted to its (newly constructed

building at B-44, Mahanagar Extension, Lucknow in July, 1973. This building, designed as a functional building, is equipped with all the modern equipments and amenities for the maintenance, preservation and repair of records. From 1973 onwards the U.P. State Archives started its expansion when in the same year a Regional Archives and a Manuscript Library were established at Allahabad. The process of expansion thus started continued further with the establishment of a Regional Archives at Varanasi (1976) at Naini Tal (1977), at Agra and Dehra Dun (1980).

The Director, U. P. State Archives has been assigned following duties by the State Government :

- (i) To carry out a survey of the records in Public Offices in Uttar Pradesh and to prepare classified lists of records of historical interest, in each office, worthy of transfer to the State Archives.
- (ii) To advise different departments in regard to the preservation of records and to report, to the Government, cases where arrangements are unsatisfactory.
- (iii) To arrange for the transfer of records from the various offices to the State Archives, especially in cases where the records are in danger of perishing by neglect.
- (iv) To suggest the revision of weeding schedules for records in public offices.
- (v) To publish lists and selections from records of historical interest for the benefit of research scholars.
- (vi) To maintain properly the records in the State Archives as well as in the Departmental, Divisional and District Offices.
- (vii) To advise the Government in regard to the condition on which the public may be given access to records.
- (viii) To offer suggestions to the Government for advising non-official bodies like Universities and Learned Institutions in the State about the preservation of records of historical importance and other valuable manuscripts in their possession.

In view of the above, the State Archives has been working with the following aims and objects :

- (i) Providing safe custody for the non-current records lying scattered in different Departmental, Divisional, District and other public offices.
- (ii) Maintaining and preserving Government records and

facilitating their utilization.

- (iii) Throwing open official records for academic research.
- (iv) Providing facilities for microfilming and photo-copying of records.
- (v) Collecting, maintaining and conserving valuable manuscripts and documents in private custody.

Holdings

The records holdings of the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow comprise the records of the Board of Revenue, Divisional Commissioners of Kumaun and Lucknow, the Collectorate of Sitapur, merged States of Tehri Garhwal, and of the U.P. Civil Secretariat, Lucknow. These records occupy 2 linear kms of shelf space. Besides, records of the C. I. D. office, Lucknow, Private records and manuscripts, microfilms of records and manuscripts from India and abroad and reminiscences of important persons on audio tapes are also preserved.

Arrangement of Records and their Storage

In accordance with the Principle of Provenance, Public Records are to be kept as separate units that correspond to their source of origin. It protects the integrity of records and reflects the gradual process of their production and continuity. The records are arranged in this office according to the same principle. The records of one office are grouped together and assigned a code. These groups are then subdivided into series and the records in the series are numbered consecutively. Dexion steel racks are used with fixed legs but adjustable shelves. Bound volumes are placed on the shelves vertically in chronological order department-wise whereas files are numbered serially and chronologically within a series and put in specially designed carton boxes. These boxes also show the inside arrangement of files on their covers and they give the outward physical expression of an inward rational order. The labels and the entries on the boxes serve as a key to arrangement and description. The gangway and row guides indicate the location of records on the shelves. Thus the records are made easily accessible.

The manuscripts, documents and rare books acquired

through purchase or donations form the Private Archives collection are kept in closed steel almirahs. They are classified language-wise and subject-wise.

Record Keeping

Before 1860 the records were maintained in the shape of Weekly Consultations. In April 1860, the system of Proceedings was introduced by Lord Canning. The Proceeding contained the transaction of one month. By 1923 the administration in British India became more and more complex and Subject File System was introduced which still continues to be in practice.

The records preserved in this Archives are in the form of Consultations, Proceedings, Dossiers, Printed Proceedings and Subject Files.

Servicing of Records

The records are supplied both to the administrators as well as to the research scholars. Necessary requisition are required from Government agencies and due entries are made to ensure the safe transit of records and strict watch and follow up action is maintained for their return and restoration. A member of the Technical staff attends to the requirements of the research scholars and the required records are supplied to them within 5 to 10 minutes time. The scholars are supplied with Finding-aids like Transfer lists and Inventories for finding out the files and volumes whereas for a document within a volume, Manuscript and Printed Indices are available. (The description of the indices is given in the list of Board of Revenue Records)

Organisation of Uttar Pradesh

The records of the Board of Revenue, the U. P. Secretariat, the offices of the Commissioner and Collector have a history of their own creation. The organisation of the State and the set up of its administration in its various wings is manifest in its records and, as such the history of the organisation of the State is a vital source for understanding the records.

The present State of Uttar Pradesh is the outcome of gradual territorial expansion of the East India Company in this State since the Treaty of 1775 between the Nawab Vazier Asafuddaula and the Company and the final shape it attained after Independence of the country in 1947.

The State is presently comprised of 57 districts (see Appendix A). The present administration of the State with minor changes as the exigencies demanded is being run on the same pattern as adopted by the erstwhile East India Company and later developed by the Imperial Government of India upto 1947. In retrospect, the continuity of the existing administration can be traced back to the year 1775, when the area comprising the districts of the present Varanasi Division came under the East India Company. In that year a British Resident was posted at Banaras. In 1784, a set of rules were framed by the East Indian Company to guide the Raja in the affairs of administration and Jonath- han Duncan, the then Resident at Banaras almost took over all the business of revenue and justice in 1787. In 1795 the Raja's administration was substituted by the system prevalent in the East India Company's territories in Bengal and Bihar. Earlier to this, a Resident had been appointed by the East India Company in Avadh. But his object was only to cement the friendship between the Company and the Nawab Vazier and to realize the large sums of money due from the Nawab. In 1801 the districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and Azamgarh were ceded to the Com-

pany and also the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Badaun, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, Pilibhit and some other territories by the Nawab of Avadh. In 1803 the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshar, Aligarh and major portions of the districts of Agra and Mathura were also taken over by the East India Company. Banda and Hamirpur also came into the fold of the Company and in 1805 more territory of Agra district was ceded to the Company. In 1815 the districts of Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi were also taken over by the Company as a result of the treaty of Sagauli. In 1840 Jalaun and Lalitpur and in 1853 Jhansi came under the administration of the Company. In 1856 were annexed by the Company, the twelve districts of Avadh as well. Thus from 1801 to 1856 the whole of the present Uttar Pradesh embraced the Company's administration excepting the States of Rampur, Tehri Garhwal and Banaras (the portion remaining with the Raja as his Family Domains). These states were, however, absorbed in Uttar Pradesh in the year 1949.

For the administration of the districts ceded to the Company in 1801, a Board headed by the Lt. Governor was appointed with his headquarters at Bareilly. This Board was abolished in 1803 and the administration was taken over by the Board of Revenue at Fort William, Calcutta. However, a Board of Commissioners with two members was constituted in 1807 for the administration of these districts and grouped together they were named "Upper Provinces". In 1829 Commissioners of Divisions, called Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit were appointed but the overall administrative control was that of the Board of Revenue. For the administration of justice, the Sadar Divani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad in 1831 which heard the appeals from the local courts. All these tools of administration were actually controlled by the Supreme Government of Bengal at Calcutta.

In 1834, the Upper Provinces were separated from the Bengal Presidency to be governed by the newly constituted Agra Presidency with its headquarters at the Allahabad Fort. But, in 1836 the Presidency was superseded by a Lt. Governorship of the North-Western Provinces with headquarters at Agra. In 1858 the headquarters of the Government were again shifted to Allahabad. The High

Court of the Province was also shifted from Agra to Allahabad in 1863. Avadh, after its annexation in 1856, had been placed under a Chief Commissioner but in 1877 it also came under the jurisdiction of the Lt. Governor and the whole territory was named as "North-Western Provinces and Avadh". This area was named "United Provinces of Agra and Avadh" in 1902. In 1921, after the implementation of Indian Constitutional Refoms, the area came under the jurisdiction of a Governor. The first Governor was Sir Harcourt Butler. A Legislative Council was formed at Lucknow in 1921 after the elections of 1920 and the seat of the Government was shifted from Allahabad to Lucknow in the same year. The shifting of the Secretariat from Allahabad to Lucknow was complete by 1935 making Lucknow the defacto capital of the State. The province was named "United Provinces" in 1937 and subsequently from 26 January, 1950 its name has been changed to "Uttar Pradesh".

The first half of the 19th century attracted Government attention only towards the collection of revenue necessitating maintenance of law and order and a system of judiciary and administration. In the meantime some works for the public relief were also done. At first, Land Settlements were made with the highest bidder to obtain a fixed revenue but the system underwent a number of subsequent changes as the exigencies demanded. In 1861, the post of Superintendent of Police for the districts were created and Thanedars were placed under them. Earlier it was the collector and magistrate who appointed Thanedars and Chowkidars. Jails were set up only in the early years of the East India Company and it was as late as 1844 that an Inspector of Prisons was appointed for the whole State.

Initially, the roads were constructed by the Military Board but later a Public Works Department was established in 1844 and was entrusted with the work of construction of canals, roads and Government buildings. Before this, the buildings were constructed and maintained by the District Collectors.

The first modern institution for Education established at Banaras was the Sanskrit Pathshala which later became Central Hindu College. In 1823 a Government College now known as Agra College was started at Agra. Middle Schools were later established at every Tahsil headquarter with a Head Master and a Zila

Visitor for each district. A Visitor-General was also appointed for the entire Province which later became Director of Public Instruction. Private institutions started receiving grants in 1854. The Roorkee Engineering College was established in 1847. Medical education in the Province began only in 1865 when arrangements were made for giving instructions to a subordinate class of "Native Doctors" by the Hospital Committee of the Thompson Hospital at Agra.

Upto 1921 the supreme authority for civil and military administration in the whole of the British territory was the Governor-General-in-Council and the Provincial Governments were nothing more than his agents executing the administration locally. In 1921 Dyarchy was introduced in the Province. The Government functions were divided into Central and Provincial subjects and the Provincial subjects further divided into "transferred" and "reserved". The portfolio system had already been introduced in 1861 and the transferred subjects entrusted to the ministers were Agriculture, Local Self Government, Public Health, Medical administration, Excise and Co-operative Societies etc. whereas the reserved subjects were Irrigation, Land Revenue, Finance, Justice, Police and Prisons etc. The reserved subjects were under the direct charge of the Governor-in-Council and for the transferred subjects he had the right to dissent with the advice of the ministers appointed by him from the elected Councillors. Thus the Governor was the direct representative of the Crown and the head of the Province in all executive matters armed with emergency powers. By virtue of the Government of India Act of 1935 the provincial autonomy was introduced in the Province from April 1937 but the Governor was still the chief executive authority with the powers of exercising his discretion over the advice of his ministers. The Governor had special and extensive powers and had been given the right to take over the entire business, except that of the High Court, with the help of senior Civil Service members. After Independence the Governor's powers have been curtailed too much and he now acts only as a constitutional head acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Formation of the Board of Revenue

The development of the Board of Revenue is closely connected with the growth of British Government in this State. The primary concern of British rulers was the realisation of revenue and for this purpose the administrative machinery created was the Board of Revenue. It will perhaps not be out of place to give a brief sketch of the Board of Revenue which attained its present form after several changes. The records of the Board of Revenue preserved in the U. P. State Archives commence from 1803 (although there is an index vol. of 1790) and are in the form of proceedings, bound volumes and files. Printed and Manuscript indices are also available as retrieval tools.

The sovereignty of Banaras was ceded to the East India Company by the Nawab Vazier of Avadh by a Treaty signed in 1775 and a Resident was appointed under the direct control of the Board of Revenue at Fort William for all revenue matters. The Resident was replaced by a collector in 1795 who was also subordinate to the same authority. In 1801, when the Nawab Vazier of Avadh ceded to the company the areas which included roughly the present Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Basti districts, these were combined together to make the Ceded Provinces. A Board of Commissioners under a Lieutenant Governor was appointed to supervise the administration. This Commission was abolished in 1803 and the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vazier were formed into a Division comprising Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur districts and a collector was appointed for each district to manage the customs and duties along with the collection of land revenue under the guidance and control of the Board of Revenue. An additional Secretary to the Government with the denomination of Secretary for the affairs ceded by the Nawab-Vazier was also appointed to look into its

a fair. A separate account of the revenue was to be maintained by the Ceded Provinces. In the same year (1803) the Conquered Provinces were added to the company's territories and were placed under that portion of the Board of Revenue at Fort William which managed the revenue of the Ceded Provinces.

In 1807, Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces were appointed with all the powers so far exercised by the Board of Revenue. It was a sort of local Commission to superintend the duties performed by the collectors in connection with the permanent settlement. In 1809, this Board of Commissioners was made permanent and the Province of Banaras was added to its jurisdiction. In 1816, a Board of Commissioners for Banaras and Bihar was also appointed when it was found that the work could not be managed properly by one Board. In 1819, Gorakhpur was also transferred to this newly created Board.

On 26th March, 1819, a Commissioner was appointed in Delhi territory with assistants for Central, Northern, Western and Southern Divisions. These assistants were the collectors of revenue and also presided over the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts. The Commissioner had the power to grant a special appeal to his own court from the decisions of the courts of his assistants. The Commissioners acted as a Court of Circuit. Over the Commissioner was the Resident with authority to withdraw from the Court of Circuit any suit for political reasons.

From May, 1822, the powers and authority of the Board of Commissioners for Banaras and Bihar were taken away from them to be vested in the Board of Revenue now called the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces. From the same date the powers and authority of the Board of Commissioners for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces were vested with the Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Bihar and Banaras and was named Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces. The other districts left out of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces were to remain under the Board of Commissioners denominated as the Board of Revenue for Western Provinces. This Board had jurisdiction over the districts of Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Aligarh, Agra, Meerut, northern and southern portions of Saharanpur along with the territory of Delhi.

In 1815, Kumaun was added to the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue for the the Western Provinces. In 1824 it comprised the collectorates of Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri Etawah, Farrukhabad, Saharanpur North, Saharanpur South (Meerut) Saidabad, Moradabad, Sahsewan, and the sub-collectorates of Pilibhit, Etawah, Sirpura, Muzaffarnagar and Bela. In 1825, the control of Delhi territory was taken away from this Board and its headquarters were fixed at Bareilly.

The Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces was abolished in 1829 and Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed and the Magistrates, Police, Collectors and other executive officers were placed under the superintendence and control of the same Board. Each Commissioner was vested with the charge of such tract of the country which could be easily approached. They were given the powers of the Court of Circuit "together with those that belonged to the Board of Revenue, to be exercised..... the former under the authority of the Nizamat Adalat and the latter under the instructions and control of the Sudder or Chief Board of Revenue".

The Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces had jurisdiction over Banaras, Gorakhpur, Bihar (Ramgarh), Shahabad, Saran, Allahabad, Kanpur, Banda and Kalpi with headquarters, first at Patna and later on at Allahabad. This Board was also abolished in 1829 and Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Allahabad Division was appointed.

To ascertain the progress of the settlement of the Upper Provinces, some members of the Sudder Board were placed on deputation to tour the Upper Provinces and the work done by this Board demonstrated the necessity of having an entirely separate administration for the Upper Provinces. Regulation VI of 1831, constituted a Supreme Court, both Civil and Criminal for the North-Western Provinces at Allahabad. Its jurisdiction extended over the Provinces of Banaras, the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including the districts of Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr which had been subject to the Commissioner of Delhi and included criminal jurisdiction in the Province of Kumaun and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. On 1st January, 1832 the Sudder Board of Revenue on Deputation was transformed

into a supreme and independent Board of Revenue. In the same year after some time Delhi territory was also brought under the jurisdiction of this Board but it was separated again in 1858.

In 1833, the superintendence of salt, opium, customs and town duties from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at the Presidency was transferred to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Thus Sudder Board of Revenue became completely independent of the Presidency and exercised control over all the revenues of the Upper Provinces.

After the annexation of Avadh in 1856 the Province of Avadh was divided into four Divisions, each presided over by a Commissioner. Each Division consisted of three districts :—

First Division	— Sitapur —	Sitapur, Muhamdee Bilgram
Second Division	— Lucknow —	Lucknow Dariabad Poorwah
Third Division	— Bahraich —	Bahraich Gonda Mullapur
Fourth Division	— Fyzabad —	Fyzabad Sultanpur Salon

The twelve districts of Avadh now known as Lucknow, Sitapur Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Pratapgarh and Lakhimpur Kheri were added to the jurisdiction of the Board in 1870.

Origin of the Divisional Commissioners

The U.P. State Archives and its Regional Archives have in their custody the records of the Divisional Commissioners of Agra, Allahabad, Faizabad, Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kumaun, Lucknow, Meerut, Rohilkhand and Varanasi. The earliest records are of Banaras (Varanasi) dated 1776.

Initially, in 1775, the revenue administration in this State was supervised by the Board of Revenue at Fort William which acted as a channel between the officials at lower level and the Governor General-in-Council. Subsequent acquisition of territories increased the work load of the Board of Revenue and hence to give respite to it a Board of Commissioners was formed for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in 1807. This can be said to be the origin of the office of the Commissioner. From 1816 to 1822 the areas comprising the Divisions of Banaras, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Bundelkhand were looked after by the Board of Commissioners for Bihar and Banaras and in 1822 this Board was reconstituted as the Board of Commissioners for the Central Provinces. This Board had all the duties, powers and authority as exercised by the Board of Revenue. The power of general control over collectors was also given to the commissioners. In 1829 this Board was abolished giving place to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit working under the control of the Board of Revenue at Fort William. For a better administration of land revenue and law and order the Province was divided, in 1829, into nine Divisions, viz, Meerut, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras and Gorakhpur. Each Division was put under the control of a Commissioner, who acted as a channel between the collectors and the Supreme Government at Calcutta. Gradually his power was reduced, when the exigencies of the administration demanded, with the creation of new departments in his Division. For instance, the posts of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Superintending Engineer, Public

Works Department or Irrigation, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Deputy Director of Medical & Health and the Conservator of Forests were created and they wielded the authority that was earlier vested in the commissioner. But the most important branch of administration, i.e., Revenue and General Administration were with him and he was the senior-most officer at the Divisional Head Quarter. These Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were also given the Criminal Judicial powers and supervised over the Judges, Magistrates and Collectors. They were also made responsible for the various branches of administration in the Divisions. In 1831 the criminal work was handed over to the District Judges and the Judges handed over the magisterial powers to the Collectors in 1832.

The civil administration remained in the hands of the Commissioners and he headed the administration of Revenue, Custom, Excise, Registration and Stamps, Law and Order including Police and Jails, Public Works including roads and canals, Public Health, Education, Forest and Agriculture etc.

Kumaun came under the jurisdiction of the East Indian Company in 1815 and was placed under the "Commissioner for the affairs of Kumaun and agent to the Governor-General". In 1816 the Province was placed under the Board of Commissioners with the continuation of the post of Commissioner. Being a non-regulated Province the administration of Kumaun was being conducted on different lines. In 1835, there was further re-constitution of Divisions and their number was reduced to five with the Commissioner's Head-quarters and the districts attached to them :

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| (1) Meerut Division | — | Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr & Aligarh. |
| (2) Agra Division | — | Agra, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Sirpura, Mainpuri, and Etawah. |
| (3) Bareilly Division | — | Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Moradabad, Bijnor, Sahsewan & Kumaun. |
| (4) Allahabad Division | — | Allahabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Bela, Banda & Hamirpur. |

(5) Banaras Division

— Banaras, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, and Azamgarh.

In 1839 Kumaun was divided into Garhwal and Kumaun districts each under a Senior Assistant Commissioner. This designation was changed into Deputy Commissioner in 1891. Kumaun district was also split into Naini Tal and Almora in 1892. Earlier, the post of Commissioner had been abolished in 1833 and the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal was also made incharge of the Kumaun Division.

The Gorakhpur Division was abolished in 1835 and the districts comprising the Division were added in the Banaras Division. It was recreated in 1853. In 1835 Agra and Farrukhabad Divisions were amalgamated into one. Likewise, some districts of Kanpur and Moradabad Divisions were transferred to other Divisions. Farrukhabad and Etawah were transferred to Allahabad from Agra Division. Jhansi Division had a separate Commissioner in 1858. After the annexation of Avadh in 1856, it was divided into four Divisions of Sitapur, Lucknow, Bahraich and Faizabad.

Sitapur and Bahraich were abolished later on and the districts attached to them were added to the remaining two Divisions. Jhansi Division was abolished in 1890 and the districts of this Division were added to the Allahabad Division. This Division was created again in 1911 with the districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Jalaun. After the merger of the States of Rampur and Tehri Garhwal into the Union of India, in 1949, each was formed into a separate district and added to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions, respectively. From 1947 the Commissioners were relieved of their routine duties and judicial work and their number was reduced from ten to six as follows :

1. Meerut—Agra
2. Rohilkhand
3. Allahabad—Jhansi
4. Banaras—Gorakhpur
5. Lucknow—Faizabad
6. Kumaun.

In 1952 further re-organisation was made and the Divisions were again minimised as follows :-

1. Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand under a Commissioner.

2. Allahabad, Jhansi, Banaras under a Commissioner.
3. Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur under a Commissioner.
4. Kumaun under a Deputy Commissioner.

The increased work of the State caused further re-adjustments in the Divisions and the following Divisions were formed under separate Commissioners of Allahabad, Banaras—Gorakhpur, Lucknow—Faizabad and Meerut—Agra. Rohilkhand, Jhansi and Kumaun were each under a Collector or Deputy Commissioner. Rohilkhand was placed under a Commissioner in 1955 and the combined Divisions were split and placed under a separate Commissioner in the same year. In 1957 Jhansi and Kumaun were also placed under a Commissioner each. In 1960 Uttarakhand Division was formed comprising Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts but in 1968 this Division was abolished. Pithoragarh was added to Kumaun and a new Garhwal Division was formed comprising the districts of Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi and Chamoli. The State is presently divided into twelve Divisions (See appendix A).

In the beginning of the 20th century many new departments were created and the works related to Labour, Rural Development, Co-operative, Industries and Sales Tax etc. were taken over by other officers and the Commissioner had nothing to do with them directly. But by virtue of his seniority and experience he contributed in every field of administration—by giving his suggestions to the District Magistrates.

After 1947, again the Commissioners were relieved of many of their routine duties except that in the maintenance of law and order. He was to issue licenses for the manufacture of certain kinds of rifles, their ammunitions and sale and hearing appeals regarding the cancellation or suspension of arms licenses from the Courts of the District Magistrates. For Judicial case work he was given part of the work of the Additional Commissioner and in Revenue Administration he only routed the proposals for the acquisition of land for Government purposes and heard appeals from the personnels of District Offices. In General Administration he has to inspect the District Offices in detail to ensure an honest and efficient administration. In Transport, he has retained only the Chairmanship of the Regional Transport Authority.

The subjects dealt with in the records of the Commissioners consist of the following :

Police, Jails, Law and Order, Government appeals in Criminal cases, Judicial case work, Revenue Administration, General Administration and Supervision of the District Officers, Local Bodies, Transport, Excise, Government buildings, Forests and Stamps.

Creation of the District Collectors

In the U.P. State Archives and its Regional Archives are preserved the records of the various offices of the collectors of this State. The earliest records being those of Ghazipur and Gorakhpur dating 1802.

The Company's agents entrusted with the work of collection of revenues in the Diwani granted to it by Shah Alam were designated as 'Supervisors' in 1769. Their duty was to watch the collection and correct the abuses of power rampant in the areas where the agents deputed for the collection used to exercise power without responsibility and thus oppressing the people. These Supervisors were also entrusted to collect all sorts of datas regarding land, soil, rent-fixation and demarcation of area and ascertain the revenue-free grants. In 1772 the Supervisors were designated as Collectors and their duties were to collect revenues and to check the misuse of power. Simultaneously, Nizamat Adalat for criminal suits and Diwani Adalat for civil suits were established. In 1773 the Collectors were withdrawn to give place to Indian Diwans to look after the local administration. The Collectors, thus relieved of their duties, constituted into councils at the Regional Headquarters.

The posts of the Collectors were revived in 1781 and their full powers were restored in 1786 to settle the revenues and try civil suits. They were also given magisterial powers. In 1795 the revenue and magisterial powers were taken away from the collectors and given to the District Judges. It was in Banaras that the first Collector was appointed in 1795 who actually replaced the Resident there. In the Ceded and Conquered Provinces also a Judge having the powers of a Magistrate as well as a Collector was appointed for each district between 1801 and 1803. The entire administration of Civil, Judicial and Revenue of a district was entrusted to these two officers. By 1831 the magisterial powers of the Judges and settlement work were given to the collectors

and since then the posts of Collector and Magistrate have been combined together in one officer.

Prompt and fair collection of revenue was the prime duty of collectors since its institution in 1772. Included in his duties were also the assessment and collection of taxes such as excise and customs and maintenance of land records. As Magistrate he was also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district and acted as head of the Police Administration untill 1860. Before the creation of the post of Inspector of Jails in 1844 he was also responsible for the Jail Administration. The Civil Surgeon of the district used to be on his staff and the Public Works Department relieved the Collector from many of his duties leaving with him the maintenance of law and order and handling of the problems created by natural calamities alongwith dispensing of justice under penal as well as revenue laws.

Some of the important subjects dealt with by a Collector are as follows:-

1. *Law & Order*—Although the Collector does not handle the police directly and the Superintendent of Police is not subordinate to him but by virtue of his powers as District Magistrate the position of the Superintendent of Police is secondary to him. As District Magistrate he is informed regularly and daily about the crime situation in the district. In the event of an outbreak of riot or disturbance the entire magisterial and police administration has to be run under his authority. He is responsible for the enforcement of Press Act in the district and he also submits an Annual Crime Report regarding his district to the Government.
2. *District Jails*—Inspection, expeditious disposal of cases of undertrials and enquiries into matters of escape of prisoners.
3. *Cadastral Survey and Land Records*—Checking of the records due to be corrected because of shifting of the river course and other calamities.
4. *Collection and Supervision* of the land revenue and other taxes on land and submission of Annual Revenue Administration Reports to the Board of Revenue.
5. *Land Reforms* and consolidation of land holdings.
6. *Excise and other taxes*.
7. *Local Bodies*—Though he is not directly connected with

these but in case of emergency he can call for an explanation from them on matters of accounts or implementation of certain programmes. His role is supervisory with powers to take over these bodies.

8. *Rationing*—He controls rationing and distribution of controlled commodities through Rationing Officers and District Supply Officers.

9. *Planning and Development*—He exercises administrative control over the planning and development schemes in the district.

10. *Election*—The work relating to electoral roles, fixing of polling stations and arrangement of staff for the elections of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament is done by him. Other duties include the arrangement of the visits of VIPs, extension of visas, recovery of repatriation charges, administration of Gold Control Rules, enforcement of Cinematograph Rules and Act etc.

The Mutiny Bastas of various districts contain a valuable account of the revolt of 1857.

The important subjects dealt with in the records of the Collectors are land settlement, summary settlement, Assessment, Appointments, Civil and Criminal cases, Historical buildings and Monuments, Petitions, Tolls, Crime statements, Coinage, Pensions, European residents in the district, customs, duties, control of ferries, Court of Wards States, Opium and Public Sales of land etc.

Growth of the Secretariat

In 1801, when a Lieutenant Governor was appointed for the Ceded Provinces at Bareilly he was also given a Secretary. Another Secretary was appointed in about 1834. A fire in 1882 at Allahabad destroyed much of the local records of Agra kept there. The earliest records available are of 1836 and 1837 which were originally maintained at Fort William, Calcutta. These records are of Home Department and of Foreign Department of the East India Company. The revolt of 1857 was also responsible for the destruction of records. In 1860, we find in all, seven departments in the Secretariat, (Revenue, General, Political, Judicial (Criminal), Judicial (Civil), Police, Financial and Separate Revenue (Assessed tax, Income tax, License tax, Excise and Stamps). This was followed by the creation of eleven additional departments—Scarcity, Educational, Sanitation, Medical, Revenue (Forest), Municipal, Infanticide, Appointment, Local Self Government, Legislative and Miscellaneous. The Lt. Governor used to spend summers at Naini Tal and also moved about in the Province and thus the Secretariat office as well as the records were divided into two branches—one as Head office at Allahabad and the other as Camp Office following the Lt. Governor throughout the Province.

In 1883 the Secretariat was re-organised. Two more Secretaries were appointed one as Financial Secretary and the other as Judicial Secretary and the distribution was as follows. The Chief Secretary looked after Revenue (including Scarcity), Political, General (including Appointment) and Education. The Financial Secretary was entrusted with Financial, Local Self Government, Municipal, Medical and Sanitation, and Separate Revenue. The Judicial Secretary had the following departments under him—Judicial (Civil), Judicial (Criminal), Police, Infanticide, Oudh Revenue, and Revenue (Forest). The Chief Engineer, Irrigation and the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branches of the Public Works Department also functioned as Secretaries.

In the next re-organisation of the Secretariat in 1921 the number of Secretaries was increased to six as a number of transferred subjects had been brought under provincial sphere and an expansion was needed. The Assistant Secretaries were appointed to help the superiors with more responsibility regarding traditions and departmental standards contained in the files. Financial difficulties resulted in the abolition of the post of Judicial Secretary (his functions were transferred in the Revenue department, named as Revenue and Judicial Department). The Education Department was amalgamated with the Director of Public Instructions and together with it the executive functions of the Board of Revenue were also transferred to the Revenue Department of the Secretariat. These functions were later retransferred to the Board of Revenue in 1932. The number of Assistant Secretaries was also cut down. The departments were grouped in Branches from 1 April, 1923.

Except for the General Branch looked after by the Chief Secretary and the Executive Branch which was looked after by an Assistant Secretary under the direct control of Chief Secretary the other Branches were known by the name of the respective Secretaries and the subjects dealt with in each Branch were as follows:

1. *General* : Appointment, General, Political, Police.
2. *Revenue and Judicial* : Revenue, Scarcity, Forest, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Jails, Legislative, Government Press.
3. *Education and Industries* : Education, Industries, Agriculture, Civil Veterinary, Co-operative Societies.
4. *Local Self Government and Public Health* : Local Self Government, Medical, Public Health, Lunatic Asylums, Registration, Nazul.
5. *Finance* : Finance, Opium, Excise, Income Tax, Customs, Salt, Stamps.
6. *Executive* : Secretariat Establishment and Accounts, Library, Record Room, Issue Section and General Executive duties.

Further expansion of the Secretariat took place after the implementation of the Government of India Act, 1935 when numerous new departments were created.

After Independence the Secretariat had 48 departments, most of which are divided into two or more sections. (See Appendix B)

Generally when the activities of the Government increased several new departments and sections were created and sometimes they decreased also due to amalgamation of two or more departments. In 1978 there were 59 departments (Appendix C) and in 1987 there are 47 departments (Appendix D).

A brief history of some of the important departments is being given below :

Animal Husbandry Department

In 1892, a Civil Veterinary Department was created in the State for the welfare of cattle and this Department took over the responsibilities so far performed by the Imperial Horse Breeding Department which used to see to the development of better breed of horses and supply them to the Ministry. The Department was placed under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture with headquarters at Meerut.

In 1920 the Department was transferred from Land Records and Agriculture to be looked after by a Veterinary Advisor to Government. In 1929 he became the Director, Civil Veterinary Department.

In 1935, the cattle breeding policy was under the Agriculture Department whereas the Civil Veterinary Department looked after the dispensaries, livestock farms, breeding of horses, sheep and goat and poultry. Agriculture Department was divested of some of its powers in 1939 and in 1944 the Department of Animal Husbandry was created.

Till 1944 the District Boards also had partial control over the staff which was not in the fitness of things and, therefore, the Government took full control of it.

Appointment Department

The Department was formed in 1885. Before this, the subjects concerned were looked after in the General Department. Matters of the staff of Revenue, Judicial and Police were dealt with by this Department. The State Public Service Commission was established in 1937 under this Department. In 1948 the Department was bifurcated into Appointment (A) dealing with appointments and postings of the staff and Appointment (B) dealing with policies. Appointment (A) was further bifurcated in 1952 into Appointment (A) and Appointment (C).

Civil Defence

The Civil Defence Department was created in 1962 to co-ordinate various civil defence measures. Earlier, the sudden entry of Japan into the World War II at the close of 1941 made it necessary to the Government to mobilize its district executive staff. Price control and supplies, precautionary duties at the time of air raids and refugee problems, efficiency of revenue and criminal administration were the main subjects which required immediate and effective attention of the Government. The purpose was to avoid loss of life and prevent avoidable injury to public. Before the creation of this Department the work was being looked after in the Confidential Department. The activities of the Department with regard to civil defence measures now include Prantiya Rakshak Dal, Home Guards, training of civil population for defence at the time of fire and air aid and regulation of essential commodities at the time of emergency.

Confidential Department

A clerk used to be attached to the Chief Secretary for attending exclusively to the latter's correspondence of secret nature. In 1923, a Superintendent, Confidential, replaced this clerk and subsequently a Department was created in 1939 to administer urgent and confidential matters. In 1941, Civil Defence was transferred to it from the General Administration Department.

The matters dealt with in this Department are appointment, salaries and allowances of the Governor and his staff, appointment, salaries and allowances of the Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and High Court Judges, visits of the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister in this State, grant of Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padmashree awards, business of Uttar Pradesh (Allocation) Rules and the U.P. Rules of Business and Secretariat Administration etc.

Co-operative Department

In 1901 a few Co-operative Credit Societies were formed with Government grants and private funds to advance loans to their members at low rates of interest. The Government of India passed the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in 1904 and a Department

was created. In 1919 the subject became provincial. In 1944, U.P. Co-operative Federation was formed which became the apex body for all co-operative activities in the State. There is a separate Co-operative Audit Organisation set up in 1953, working under the administrative control of the Finance Department.

In 1947 the Co-operative Department was created as a full fledged department in the charge of Agriculture Secretary. From 1921 to 1947 it was in the Industries Department and before 1921 the work was being looked after in the Agriculture Department. In 1948 Seed Distribution was transferred to it from Agriculture Department. Cane Development was transferred to the Co-operative from Agriculture Department in 1958. From 1964, Secretary, Development, has been in charge of the Co-operative Department.

Cultural Affairs

It was in 1957 that a Department of Indology, Culture and Scientific Research was created with the aim of co-ordinating and giving full attention to the subjects relating to cultural activities, scientific research and fine arts. Earlier, these subjects were attached with different departments resulting in a scant attention to them. The subjects allocated to this Department were, Archives, Museums, Archaeology, Directorate of Geology and Mining, U.P., State Observatory, Naini Tal, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Scientific Research Committee and some aided institutions like Raza Library Rampur, G.N. Jha Research Institute, Allahabad, Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Numismatic Society of India, U.P. Historical Society, Allahabad and Nagri Parcharni Sabha, Varanasi etc. The predecessor departments for these subjects were Education, Industries and General. In 1959 the name of the Department was changed to Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research and Vigyan Mandirs were transferred to this Department to be retransferred to Planning Department in 1963. In 1961, Geology and Mining were also transferred from it to the Industries Department. Aid to Musical Institutions was transferred to the Information in 1961 but retransferred to this Department in 1967. The Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music was taken over by the Government in 1966 and placed under this Department. After the exclusion of the Naini Tal Observatory from it the Department

ment was renamed as the Department of Cultural Affairs in 1975.

Education Department

A nucleus of the Education Department was first established in 1850 by Lt. Governor James Thomason with Visitors for Vernacular Schools and a Visitor-General for the Province. Department of Public Instruction for the promotion of general public education were created for each Province of the British India in 1854 and the Visitor-General was replaced by the Director of Education. The Province was divided into four circles for administration of mass education at primary level. In 1882-83 the control of the Primary Education in rural areas was passed into the hands of the District Boards. After the creation of Municipalities, the education in cities passed on to it. The Government had supervisory control over these and maintained some High Schools and other institutions for higher education. After the Act of 1919, except the European Education, all matters were transferred to the ministers. A Board of High School and Intermediate Education was created in 1921.

At the Secretariat level the Department was looked after by the Chief Secretary in the beginning but in 1921 it was given to a whole time Secretary. In 1923 the Secretariat Office was amalgamated with the Director of Public Instruction and the Director was designated Deputy Secretary to Government. In 1940 the two posts were again separated. In 1945 the control of Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee was transferred to Public Works Department. Since then Education Department ceased to look after Technical Education. In 1968 Technical Education was again transferred to the Education Department.

Estate Department

After the enactment of Government of India Act, 1935 the State had bicameral Legislature which necessitated the provision and maintenance of more and more accommodation for Councillors and Secretariat officers at Lucknow and Naini Tal. The President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly found it difficult to look after the job satisfactorily and in 1938 the Chief Secretary was entrusted with this task. In 1946, after the Congress assumed the Ministry, the task became more difficult and an

Estate Department was created in January, 1947.

Excise Department

The Collection of taxes on the sale of spirituous liquour was taken over from the zemindars in 1790 by the East India Company and the first Excise Law was made in 1791. In 1798, the Board of Revenue suggested imposition of duty on the sale of opium, Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Madak and prohibition of their unlicensed sale. This was imposed in 1800. The taxes were realized through the contractors on the basis of auction of license for a particular area. This resulted in loss and so in 1862 the Excise Department was created and Central Distilleries were established to issue the liquour to the retail vendors on payment of tax. The Department was placed under the Board of Revenue and an Excise Commissioner was appointed. In the beginning excise formed part of Separate Revenue Department at the Secretariat level but in 1885 it was transferred to the Finance Department. In 1938 it was transferred to the Rural Development and Excise Department and in 1943 it became a distinct department under the Industries Branch. Earlier, by the Act of 1919, Excise had become a transferred subject and a Committee was set up in 1921 by the Provincial Legislature which recommended for the control of production, distribution and consumption of excisable articles. After the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in 1937 the Congress Ministry tried prohibition in selected areas but after the resignation of the Congress Ministry the old practice was revived in 1940. The prohibition policy adopted in 1946 and again after Independence created new problems for the Department e.g. violation of excise laws and rise of crimes like smuggling in narcotics and illicit distillation. Earlier in 1939 the collection of tax on motor spirit was entrusted to this Department and Diesel oil was also brought under this Department in 1961.

The offices of the Excise Commissioner, U. P. at Allahabad and the Prohibition Publicity Social Uplift Wing at Lucknow are under this Department.

Finance Department

In the beginning the financial matters were looked after

by the Chief Secretary. In 1884 an independent Finance Secretary was appointed and the Department was made a separate unit of the Secretariat in 1921 with three sections, one dealt with Audit, Expenditure and Opium, the other with Budget, Excise and Stamps and the third with Debt and Deposit, Local Finance and Income Tax (now a Central subject). Excise and opium were transferred later to Industries Department and remained so upto 1937. In the same year Finance (Accounts) Section was added to it. Finance (Supply) was added to this Department in 1943 to deal with the problems of procuring supply of essential commodities during the World War II. The Department was re-organised in 1949 dividing it into eight sections. The tasks entrusted were scrutiny of expenditure, expenditure control, supply, financial services, Sales Tax, Inspection, Economy and Re-organisation, Planning and Resources.

Fisheries Department

A Marketing organisation in Fisheries started by the Co-operative Department to supply the troops during the last war was transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department in 1944. In 1947 a separate Fisheries Department was created and the Fisheries Development Officer was made the Head of the Department. Subsequently in 1950 it came again under the control of the Director, Animal Husbandry. These changes hampered the fisheries programmes and in 1966 the Fisheries Directorate was again separated.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

A Price Control Department was created in 1941 to check the rising trend of prices and ensure the supply of essential commodities in the wake of World War II. In 1942 this Department was bifurcated into Department of Civil Supplies to control the supply of essential commodities and Department of Economics and Statistics to prepare price indices and estimate cost of living in 1942. In 1943 a full fledged department for the procurement and supply of foodgrains through retail shops grew out of the old organisation. This department itself was split into the Department of Civil Supplies and Department of Rationing. In 1946 these two were amalgamated to form a Department of Food and Civil Supplies.

In 1966 the work relating to the welfare of the Government employees was transferred to it from General Department.

Forest Department

It was in the year 1861 that Forest conservation started in the Avadh Circle and the first legislation on it came in the year 1865 to be replaced by the Forest Act of 1878. The forests of the State, with little modifications here and there, are governed by the Forest Act, 1927. The Zemindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952 abolished all private forests. A Chief Conservator of Forests was appointed in 1915. Survey, demarcation, settlements and classification of forest vegetation were the subjects of the Department.

In 1919 a Utilization Circle was also created to ensure the best utilization of forest resources. Subsequently, a Research Circle was created in 1920 and Fuel and Transport Circle was also created in 1942. The Utilization Circle was closed in 1925 to be revived again in 1941 but both these latter Circles were closed down in 1945 and in 1948 respectively. A Land Management circle was created in 1945 which undertook the plantation on roadsides and canal sides and to produce firewood and fodder reserves. The Tehri Garhwal Circle was formed in 1949. The Eastern Circle was bifurcated into Eastern and Southern Circles in 1956. Increase of work during the subsequent year gave rise to the creation of a Headquarters Circle. A National Forest Policy was adopted in 1952 to cope up with the growing needs of the country and nation.

General Department

It is one of the oldest departments of the Secretariat and was created in 1960. The Department dealt with a number of diverse subjects like, Arbitration, Army, Archaeology, Circulars and Notices, Printing Presses, Carriage, Correspondence, Court Hours, Court Language, Deeds and Instruments, District Offices, Examinations, Important Occurrences, Mobilization, Office papers, Opium Settlements, Petroleum, Conduct of Government Servants, Fairs, Fires, Forts, Factories, Holidays, Newspapers, Shooting passes, Residences for Government officials, Tours, Transports, Wild animals, Charitable endowments, Foreigners and their movements etc.

Its name was changed to General Administration Department in 1903 and in 1921 Political Department was also transferred to it. Subjects like Protocol and Visits of important persons, Ex-States and merged States, Cinema and Taxation and many diverse subjects of a general nature have also been added to this Department. The Cinematograph Act, 1932 empowers the Central Government for licensing, certification and censorship while the regulation for exhibition is in the charge of the District Magistrate with over all charge of the State Government. The Ecclesiastical Department was abolished in 1947 and its work was also transferred to this Department. Besides others, the important subjects dealt with in this Department are boundary of the State, State Haj Committee, Wasika office, Lucknow and Agency office, Varanasi.

Harijan Sahayak and Social Welfare Department

The Department deals with the schemes of social uplift of the people of the State who are socio-economically handicapped whereas the welfare of the aged and infirm people is looked after by the Labour Department. A Thagi and Dacoity Department was created in 1939 by the Government of India for the suppression of these crimes and surveillance, registration and reformation of the criminal tribes. Upto 1940 the work was done in Home Department when a Reclamation Department was established. This Department alongwith the work of scheduled tribes was also entrusted with some welfare work of scheduled castes like granting aids to the Panchayats of these classes. Earlier, a beginning had been made by the Education Department when, in 1930, a scheme for awarding stipends to the scheduled caste students was chalked out.

The Reclamation Department was replaced by Harijan Sahayak Department in 1949 to look after the welfare and social uplift of the scheduled castes and other depressed classes.

Home (Police) Department

In 1808 a Superintendent of Police was appointed to supervise police administration in the Calcutta, Dacca and Murshidabad Divisions and the system was subsequently extended to the Banaras Division and to Rohilkhand. In 1929 the Superintendence of the Police Force of a number of districts was given to the Divisional Commissioners and the executive charge of the Police of a district

was given to the District Collector and Magistrate. The Police Act of 1861 gave rise to a homogeneous force of Civil Constabulary under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Avadh Police Force which initially was a separate entity was amalgamated with the N.W.P. Police in 1877. In 1888 the Intelligence Service came into existence for collecting purely political intelligence. In 1906-07 the Police Force was re-organised on provincial basis with full responsibility of the Magistrate to have control over the district police. A Criminal Investigation Department was also set up under the charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. In 1939 a Military Police was introduced to help the Civil authorities in maintaining the internal security. In 1941, another Police Force known as Special Armed Constabulary Force was organised on Military lines under the control of a Superintendent of Police. In 1948 both these Police Forces were combined to form Provincial Armed Constabulary Force under the complete charge of an Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Under the Constitution of India, Police is a State subject but many of the Central Acts are still in force.

An independent Home Department with a separate Home Secretary was set up in 1941. In 1860 it was in the General Department and from 1883 to 1921 it was in the Judicial Department and then upto 1941 it was under the Chief Secretary. The Jails and Judicial (Criminal) Departments were also transferred to the Home (Criminal) Department. In 1947 Home (Criminal) was separated from Home (Jails) and the latter was named Home (General).

Industries Department

The Department was created in 1910 to look into the industrial marketing and development alongwith the development of Technical and Industrial Education in the State. In 1921 it was also entrusted with the purchase of materials required for Government use. Labour welfare was also introduced to it in 1937. War Production was handled by it during the World War II. In 1945 Labour and Industries were separated into two departments. The Provincial Textile Controller's Organisation was also added to it. In 1952 the Organisation of the Sugar Commissioner was

also added to this Department. After 1940 Heavy Industries also came under the purview of this Department. The State Directorate of Geology and Mining came under it in 1955. Industrial Co-operatives and Estates were taken by it in 1956. In 1958 a separate Heavy Industries Section was set up in this Department. Industrial Education, in 1961 and Technical Education, in 1965 were transferred from it to a separate Directorate of Technical Education.

Information Department

For the proper scrutiny of Government news published in the newspapers an office by the name of Publicity Department was established in 1933. The Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 was also administered by this office. The Newspaper Branch of the Home (Police) Department was transferred to it in 1937 and its name was changed to Public Information Department. During the last war the Department worked as an effective tool of Government's propaganda machinery. After Independence the Directorate of Information was created for Field Publicity and added to this Department. Programmes from All India Radio started in 1939 under the Rural Development programme were also transferred to it in 1974. In 1951, a Publication Bureau was also set up and attached to this Department. After the advent of Five Year Plans in 1953, the Field Publicity with its staff was transferred to the Planning Department but it was retransferred to the Directorate of Information in 1954. The Directorate maintains liaison between the Government and the people, informs people of the various measures taken or to be taken by the Government, keeps the Government informed of the people's reaction to its policies and measures.

Irrigation Department

The irrigation work in the State was taken up by the Government when in 1823 an Irrigation Office was started at Saharanpur for remodelling of the Mogal Canal. Thereafter various other canal construction works for irrigation purposes were taken up with very good results. The Famine Commission of 1880 recommended strongly for irrigation facilities. The irrigation branch of the Provincial P.W.D. took up the irrigation of Jalaun and Hamirpur. Subsequently on the recommendations of the second

Famine Commission of 1903 a network of canals was constructed in the State including the Sarala Canal which was opened in 1928 to irrigate the central part of the State. Construction of Tubewells were commenced in 1930. A Hydro-electric wing was set up in the Department. In post-war period a number of power projects were taken up for agricultural boost. But these schemes were purely commercial. After Independence, the Government extended the facilities to the whole of the State without consideration of financial profits. The Hydel wing was transferred from it in 1950, to the Power Department. In 1954 flood protection work was entrusted to it. In 1952 the Agricultural Engineering Section was transferred to the Irrigation Department from the Agriculture Department.

Jail Department

The Jails were modelled on British pattern during the days of the Company with very bad conditions of lodging, boarding and working. In 1844 an Inspector-General of Prisons was appointed for each province. The first Central Prison was constructed at Agra in 1846. Initially the Magistrates were incharge of the District jails and were designated as Superintendent of Jails but in 1862 they were replaced by the Civil Surgeons. Reforms were made in Jail administration on the recommendations of various Committees set up in 1864, 1877, 1889, 1892 and 1919. The Jail Reforms Committee set up in 1939 gave special attention to the jail industries. The Jail Reforms Committees of 1946 and 1955 paid attention to the reforms of prisoners (male, female and juvenile) in such a way that some trade and art is taught to the prisoners to enable them to earn their own living as peaceful and law abiding citizens. A Probation Board was constituted in 1938 to consider the applications of prisoners for release and make recommendations. Now the head of the Jail Department is the Inspector-General of Prisons, U.P. with his headquarters at Lucknow.

Judicial Department

The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is the head of judicial administration in the State. First created at Agra as the High Court of N.W.P. in 1866, it was shifted to Allahabad in 1868.

In Avadh a Judicial Commissioner's court was created which attained the status of Chief Court in 1925. This court was amalgamated with the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in 1948.

Prior to 1960, the offices of Judicial Secretary and Legislative Secretary were the same. After bifurcation the Judicial Department deals with the following matters : Administrator General and Official Trustee; Advocate General; Application in, revision for enhancement of sentence; Budget relating to administration of justice; Establishment of High Courts; Mercy Petitions; Notaries and Oath Commissioners; Acts and Bills pertaining to Civil matters; Creation of Civil and Sessions Courts; Escheats; Guardian and wards; Inter-State property; High Court Rules; Legal practitioners; High Court buildings; Marriage and Dowry Acts; Muslim Waqfs; Judicial Reforms Committee; Legal aid to poor; Appeals against acquittals; Appointment of Special Counsel in Supreme Court, High Court and subordinate Courts; Audit of bills of fees and allowances of law officers; Defence of Government servants in criminal cases; writ petitions; Appointment of District Government Counsels; Advices to Government Departments (Central, State and local bodies) in legal matters; Revision and reviews in civil appeals in which the Government is a party; Nazul litigations; Suits instituted by the State of Uttar Pradesh; Withdrawal of criminal prosecutions etc-etc.

Labour Department

The Labour Department was created in 1946 as a separate department. Before this, it was with the Industries Department. Earlier the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1860 and Trade Disputes Act of 1929 looked into the disputes and welfare of the labours. A Labour Office was set up in 1937 and a Labour Commissioner was appointed in 1940 to head the organisation, with the evolution of progressive labour policy, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Factories Act, 1948 were passed. The subjects dealt with in the department are : Central and State labour laws; Settlement of industrial disputes; Implementation of the awards of labour Courts and Tribunals; Labour Welfare; Old age pension and matters related to Training and Employment and

the Employees State Insurance and Employees Provident Fund etc.

Legislative Department

Legislative Department was created in 1885 and dealt with matters relating to state Legislative Council. It dealt with the correspondence with Centre and States on Bills and Acts etc. After 1921, the appointments of the President and Secretary of the Council alongwith the work of framing rules and regulations for election of members, fixing dates for the Sessions, election and appointments of the members of Legislative Council and Council of State etc. also came under it. In 1923 the Department was placed under the Revenue Secretary but in 1928 it was again placed under the charge of the Judicial Secretary.

After Independence the Department is more concerned with legislative drafting and vetting. In 1957 the Department was detached from the Judicial Branch to give undivided attention to legislative drafting and in 1960 a Legislative Secretary was appointed.

Local Self Government Department

The Municipal administration had its beginning during the British period when watch and ward arrangements were made and the staff were empowered to collect taxes and levies from houses to meet their expenses under Regulation XVI of 1814. In 1837 the savings from the Chowkidari taxes were spent for the improvement of towns. In 1842 Local Committees were formed for better provisions for public health and conveniences and a house tax was levied to defray the cost. The Municipal Act of 1850 was applied only to those places which were inhabited by Europeans. The Lucknow Municipal Act was Passed in 1864. In 1867 Municipalities were formed in all the districts of Avadh and in 1868 in all the remaining towns of N.W.P. Elective principles were applied in the constitution of Municipal Committees by the Municipalities Act of 1873. The N.W.P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 provided for more representative Municipal Boards. By the N.W.P. and Oudh Municipalities Act of 1900 semi-rural population of smaller towns was provided with a local administration. In 1922 District Boards were formed for the rural areas. These

Boards have been renamed as Zila Parishads in 1963. Municipal Corporations were formed in the five KAVAL towns of the State in 1960 and the Municipal Boards and Improvement Trusts were merged into it. Improvement Trusts were established at important towns of the State by the provisions of U.P. Town Improvement Act of 1919 and modified and amended in future enactments.

Before its creation in 1941 the Public Health Department was under the Department of Local Self Government which also looked after the administration of Improvement Trusts, Notified areas, Town areas and Public Health Engineering Department. In 1948 Municipal (A) and (B) Departments were formed and Improvement Trusts, Notified areas and Public Health Engineering department were transferred from Public Health Department to the Municipal Department. After 1947 Panchayat Raj also came into L.S.G. Branch. In 1952 L.S.G. (Legislation) Department was closed and Municipal (C) was created to deal with taxation and finances of the Municipalities and a Housing Department was also formed. In 1962 Panchayati Raj was transferred to Planning.

Medical & Public Health Department

It was created in 1968. Sanitary improvements and check on epidemics were the main considerations. In 1914 a quasi-Provincial Service of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitation was formed which gradually undertook the management of hospitals under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The expenditures were met by Government and Local Bodies. Public Health became a transferred subject in 1921 to be administered by the Director of Public Health. Rural areas were also taken up. By 1927 the system was sufficiently organised. Emphasis was made on Ayurvedic and Unani systems and the Government shouldered all the expenses of the hospitals in the cities leaving the District Board Funds for rural dispensaries and Municipal funds for sanitation work. A Board of Indian Medicine was established in 1926 to control and manage the practitioners of indigenous systems.

Planning Department

The Planning Department finds its origin in the scheme for

rural development as evolved in 1937 for the development of Varanasi, Faizabad and Paragarrh districts of U.P. Co-ordination Department was formed with a Commissioner co-ordinating the developmental activities of the different departments. This Department was named Planning Department in 1951. In 1956 the administration of National Extension Service and Private Minor Irrigation works were also entrusted to it in its separate sections. In 1960 the formulation of District and Block Plans was also taken up. Later on, this matter was transferred to the Community Development Department.

Power Department

The generation of electricity and its distribution to the users under a licence started in the year 1903 in this State. Hydel Power Stations were constructed during subsequent years. Development of electrical resources on a large scale started in 1923 when a scheme of distribution of electricity to rural areas was formulated. A number of Power Stations were constructed in the State from 1929 to 1948. A Thermal Power Station was also constructed at Chandausi in 1937. Another Thermal Power Station was constructed at Sohawal in 1938 and at Harduaganj in Aligarh in 1945. All the management was in private hands. The Government acquired the first Thermal Power Station of Kanpur in 1947 and thenceforth a number of Power Stations were established by the Government. The development work was being done by the Hydel Branch of the Irrigation Department when in 1950 a separate department known as Electricity Department was created and in 1956 it was divided into Hydel and Rihand Power Project Divisions. The State Electricity Board was formed in 1959 and all the work was entrusted to it.

Public Works Department

The Department was established in about 1844. The Government had at the time, in its hands, the construction of highways, roads, large buildings, important centres and repairs of old canals etc. Skilled civil engineers were also needed and for this purpose an Engineering College at Roorkee was opened in 1847.

The systematic functioning of the Department started in 1854 and in 1872 all engineering operations were placed under this

Department. Each Commissioner of the Division had an Executive Engineer to work as Secretary to the Commissioner. In 1881 only the works of provincial interest remained under this Department and all other works were given to the local bodies and the control of the collectors on the staff was abolished. In 1894, Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee was transferred to the administrative control of the Education Department and subsequently in 1945 it was transferred to the Power Department after it attained the status of a University. In 1922 the activities of the Department were restricted only to the work which could not be done satisfactorily by private bodies and in 1926-27 the Department was concerned with provincial roads. The administrative control of the Engineering Branch of the Public Health Department (later Local Self Government Engineering Department) was also transferred to the Municipal Department.

Registration Department

A Regulation was issued in 1793 by the Governor-in-Council under which all District Judges were empowered to register a deed. In 1824 the District Judges appointed Deputy Registrars for the purpose to avoid inconvenience to public. Registration offices were opened at all Tahsil head-quarters about the year 1838 where Tahsildars were given the authority to register a deed. The Registration Act was passed in 1864. It is curious to note here that the Act was applicable to the whole of British India except Avadh. The designation of Deputy Registrar was changed to sub-Registrar in 1866. In 1871 the designation of the Registrar-General was changed to Inspector-General of Registration. For Avadh, the system was under the Judicial Commissioner supported by some executive orders. The Qazis and Qanonges were incharge of this work on hereditary basis. In 1871 Avadh was also placed under a uniform system of registration prevalent all over India. Many changes were needed and Indian Registration Act, 1908 was passed which is still in force. From 1908 to 1932 the post of Inspector-General of Registration was combined with the Director of Land Records and after this with the Excise Commissioner, U.P. upto 1936. In 1938 it was combined with the post of Chief Inspector of Stamps-cum-Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, U.P. and in 1956 with the post of the Chief Inspector of

Government Offices.

At the Secretariat level the Department is under the control of the Finance Department. The Inspector-General of Registration has his head-quarters at Allahabad.

Relief and Rehabilitation Department

The Department was created in September, 1947 to cope up with the relief and rehabilitation problems created by the influx of refugees from Pakistan. The Chief Minister took over the portfolio and the Chief Secretary was also made the Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation. The matters taken up by the Department were relief camps, construction of residences and shops and grant of loans for agricultural, industrial, educational and business purposes to the refugees. In 1948 the Department had a District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer in each district of the State. The Evacuee Property Department created along with this Department was closed down in 1956 and the work was transferred to this Department. The verification of claims on evacuees and on Government was taken over by the Central Government in 1960. As the problem was gradually solved the works were allied to Medical, Education, Industries, Labour and Social Welfare Departments.

The Department had once again to deal with the refugees from East Pakistan and Burma which has also been solved by now and presently the Department is looking after the work of registration of displaced persons, registration of property of muslim evacuees, relief to displaced persons, allotments of shops, valuation and disposal of Government built property, disposal of vacant plots in the rehabilitation colonies and inclusion of houses constructed by the local bodies and private builders in the compensation pool.

Revenue Department

The Revenue Department has its origin in the growth of British rule in this State. The control of Banaras Division was taken over by the East India Company in 1775 where they were initially concerned with the collection of revenue and the revenue administration was supervised by the Board of Revenue at Fort William, Calcutta. The Governor General-in-Council, in the Revenue Department was the controlling authority.

The subsequent developments have been described in the Formation of the Board of Revenue.

Prior to 1921 the Board of Revenue, apart from the administration of land revenue also looked after the Court of Wards and the other revenue yielding departments like Income Tax, Opium Excise and Stamps. The executive powers of the Board of Revenue were abolished and transferred to the Government in 1921. The Board had control only on settlement of land revenue Stamps and Court Fees Act. In 1957 the Board were again vested with some of the authorities exercised by them before 1922 but due to passage of a number of Acts these authorities were again withdrawn. In 1928 an Inspectorate of Stamps was created and placed under the Board of Revenue. In 1932 the matters of survey and settlements, assignments of land revenue, boundaries, land records, malikana, ma'afis, partitions, and establishment of tahsildars and naib tahsildars were entrusted to the Board. Work relating to Court of Wards was taken away from it in 1934. In 1947 a clear distinction was made between the administrative and judicial functions of the Board.

The Department at Secretariat level had two distinct branches. One was Revenue Proper relating to land and the other was Separate Revenue relating to Income Tax, Excise and Stamps. In 1862 Forest Department was added to it and in 1871 Oudh Revenue Department was created. In 1883-84 Revenue Proper including Scarcity was under the Chief Secretary and the Separate Revenue was placed under the Finance Secretary. In 1921 the Revenue Department had a Revenue Secretary and the Forest Department was transferred from Finance to Industries Department but in 1923 it was again transferred to Finance. The Forest Department was transferred to Public Works Department in 1938 to come back again to the Revenue Department in 1946. It was finally separated in 1954 and in the same year colonization work was also given to the Revenue Department.

Scarcity Department

Primarily this Department was a part of the Revenue Department. Since its inception it looked after the relief works necessitated on account of natural calamities. It was in the year 1956 that the new approach of the administration towards relief measures gave

rise to the separation of Scarcity Department as a unit under the control of the Revenue Department.

Secretariat Administration Department :

This department was created in 1937 after the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in the State to deal with matters relating to ministerial and class IV employees and other house-keeping jobs. The Chief Secretary in the General Administration Department was the controlling authority till 1901 when each department was given the charge of control over the staff of his department. The Secretariat establishment and accounts were transferred to the Executive Department created in 1923. The Department was bifurcated in 1939 as Secretariat Administration Department (Establishment) and Secretariat Administration Department (Accounts). Establishment matters including liveries, stationary, Record Room and Library were under the former and the latter dealt with accounts and house keeping activities. In 1946 many of its responsibilities were transferred to the newly created Government Estate Office.

Social Welfare Department

After Independence all the welfare programmes meant for the public were done in one department or other. It was in 1955 that a Social Welfare Department was created and the social welfare works done so far in other departments were transferred to this Department. The Department looks after the prevention of immoral trafficking in women and girls which is now governed by an Act of 1956. The Welfare programmes for women and children in the rural areas were taken up by the Rural Development Department from 1939. In 1950 it was transferred to the Co-operative Department and then to the Planning Department. From 1955 it has been transferred to this Department. The Department now looks also to the care of destitute women and children. Part of the welfare programmes is still being retained by the Planning Department and Community Development Blocks. Charitable and Religious endowments Trusts, and grants to temples and other religious institutions also have been transferred to it from other departments. For better co-ordination in the administration of welfare schemes and works for the Harijans, women and children and other institutions,

the departments of Harijan Sahayak and Social Welfare have been amalgamated since 1961.

Stamp Department

Stamp duties were imposed on instruments and deeds in 1797. The duties were limited only to Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Banaras and they were levied to do away with the tax imposed on merchants for the maintenance of Police establishments. The first Act regarding stamp duties was the Stamp Act of 1860. In 1899 the Indian Stamp Act was passed. After 1920 the State Legislature was also authorized to legislate on it with certain exceptions. Likewise the first Court Fees Act was passed in 1860 and after 1920 it also became a State subject.

The Stamp Department is under the administrative control of the Finance Department with Board of Revenue acting as the Head of the Department. A post of the Chief Inspector of Stamp was created in 1928 to inspect the work relating to Stamps and Court Fees in the offices. In 1934, the Chief Inspector of Offices working as Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue was also made Chief Inspector of Government Offices. In 1938 the post of the Chief Inspector of Registration was also combined with this post. In 1956 the post of the Chief Inspector of Offices was separated.

Translation Department

Initially translators were employed in the Newspaper Department for translating the petitions of general public received by the Governor. After the abolition of the Newspaper Department and its merger with the General Administration Department in 1937 the translators with their work were also transferred to this Department. The increase in the translation work into Hindi and Urdu for the legislators resulted in the creation of a Translation Department in 1938. After the passing of the U.P. Official Language Act, 1951 the Department was abolished. In 1958 the Department was re-created with the name of Language Department. It now deals with the translation of Government Manuals, Financial Handbooks, Budget, Literature, Gazettes, Ordinances, Bills, Forms, Service rules and reports and speeches of Governors and Ministers. Gazettes are also translated into Urdu by the Language Department.

Vigilance Department

An Anti-Corruption Department was created after Independence under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police to investigate into the charges and cases of corruption against the Government employees. Earlier this work was being handled in the Confidential Department. The Department subsequently became a unit of the Criminal Investigation Department. As a consequence of the findings and suggestions of the Committee appointed by the State and Central Governments to investigate and report on the evils of corruption and malpractices, the State Government created a Vigilance Department in 1964 and a U.P. Vigilance Commission was also set up simultaneously. The Commission has two wings namely, Investigating Wing under a Director of Vigilance and a Trial Wing (Administrative Tribunal). The Commission advises the Government regarding procedures for eliminating corruption, obtains statistics necessary for the effective performance of their duties, calls for the reports and returns from Government departments and undertakings to enable them to exercise effective supervision and control over vigilance and anti-corruption work and submits an annual report to the Department for necessary actions. The Commission have also the right to initiate the prosecution of persons making false complaints against the Government employees.

Records in the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow

BOARD OF REVENUE

Proceedings

1. Board of Revenue at Fort William in Bengal. ... 1803-1807
2. Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. ... 1807-1822
3. Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Bihar and Banaras. ... 1816-1822
4. Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces. ... 1822-1830
5. Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces... 1822-1829
6. Sudder Board of Revenue on Deputation ... 1831
7. Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. ... 1832-1855
8. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P. ... 1854-1874
9. Mofassil Special Commissioner's Correspondence-Judgements, Decisions, Orders and Precepts. ... 1821-1830

Indices (Manuscript)

1. Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P. ... 1790-1854
2. Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. ... 1803-1822
3. Board of Commissioners in the Provinces of Bihar and Banaras. ... 1816-1822
4. List of special Indexes to Gorakhpur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Banda, Kalpi and Jaunpur. ... 1817-1829
5. Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces. ... 1822-1830

6. Sudder Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces. ... 1823-1829
7. Proceedings of Abkari ... 1829
8. Sudder Board of Revenue on Deputation. ... 1831-1832
9. Board of Revenue, N.W.P. (Separate Revenue) ... 1862-1874
10. Board of Revenue and Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P. ... 1862-1874

Village Statements

1. Village Statements of Different Districts. ... 1866-1885

Oudh Records

1. Oudh General ... 1858-1890
2. Bahraich ... 1858-1890
3. Barabanki ... 1858-1890
4. Fyzabad ... 1858-1890
5. Gonda ... 1858-1890
6. Hardoi ... 1858-1890
7. Kheri ... 1858-1890
8. Lucknow ... 1858-1890
9. Pratapgarh ... 1858-1890
10. Rae Bareilly ... 1858-1890
11. Sitapur ... 1858-1890
12. Sultanpur ... 1843-1873
13. Unnao ... 1846-1871
14. Map Shelf series ... 1856-1875
15. Deputy Collector's Shelf Series ... 1857-1890
16. Revenue Registers ... 1858-1867
17. Receipt Registers ... 1864-1885
18. Despatch Registers ...
19. Revenue Circulars (General) etc. ... 1858-1885
20. Circulars of Chief Commissioners relating to Revenue and Judicial matters ... 1859-1871
21. Miscellaneous files of Lucknow Division ...
22. Miscellaneous files of Sitapur and Khairabad Divisions ... 1859-1874
23. Miscellaneous files of Rae Bareilly and Baiswara Divisions ... 1860-1862

24. Correspondence of Settlement Commissioners etc.	...	1860-1864
25. Petition Registers	...	1860-1908
26. List of Taluqdars in Oudh	...	1861-1898
27. Circulars of Court of Wards etc.	...	1864-1885
28. Circulars of Financial Commissioners etc.	...	1864-1889
29. Miscellaneous files of Fyzabad and Bahraich Divisions	...	1865-1869
30. Canal Shelf Series	...	1868-1872
31. Cess Shelf Series	...	1871-1873
32. Muafi Registers (Different Districts)	...	1879-1887
33. Department File Registers	...	1884-1890
34. Index Registers	...	1858-1884

Different Districts

1. Agra	...	1814-1874
2. Ajmer	...	1858-1871
3. Aligarh	...	1804-1873
4. Allahabad	...	1805-1874
5. Azamgarh	...	1859-1873
6. Badaun	...	1858-1873
7. Banaras	...	1859-1873
8. Banda	...	1857-1873
9. Bareilly	...	1810-1874
10. Basti	...	1858-1873
11. Bijnor	...	1858-1874
12. Bulandshahr	...	1858-1873
13. Dehra Dun	...	1858-1874
14. Etah	...	1858-1873
15. Etawah	...	1858-1873
16. Farrukhabad	...	1855-1874
17. Fatehpur	...	1858-1874
18. Garhwal	...	1862-1869
19. Ghazipur	...	1857-1873
20. Gorakhpur	...	1828-1873
21. Hamirpur	...	1857-1873
22. Jalaun	...	1859-1873
23. Jaunpur	...	1858-1873
24. Jhansi	...	1859-1874

25. Kanpur	...	1857-1873
26. Kumaun	...	1858-1873
27. Lalitpur	...	1858-1871
28. Mainpuri	...	1858-1871
29. Mathura	...	1858-1873
30. Meerut	...	1858-1873
31. Mirzapur	...	1858-1873
32. Moradabad	...	1859-1873
33. Muzaffarnagar	...	1858-1873
34. Saharanpur	...	1858-1876
35. Shahjahanpur	...	1859-1873
36. Tarai	...	1858-1873

Assessment Register

1. Bahraich	...	1861-1899
2. Bara Banki	...	1833-1897
3. Fatehpur	...	—
4. Gonda	...	—
5. Faizabad	...	1858-1865
6. Hardoi	...	1859-1897
7. Kheri	...	—
8. Lucknow	...	1894-1896
9. Mirzapur	...	1878
10. Pratapgarh	...	1859-1899
11. Rae Bareli	...	1895-1896
12. Sitapur	...	1860
13. Sultanpur	...	1893-1898
14. Unnao	...	1858-1895

Other Records

1. Circulars	...	1804-1893
2. General Progress Registers	...	1806-1808
3. Miscellaneous Correspondence	...	1806-1914
4. Letters received and issued (Custom Correspondence)	...	1810-1859
5. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in Custom Department	...	1815-1855
6. Receipt Registers of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.	...	1831-1876
7. Despatch Registers of Board of Revenue, N.W.P.	...	1832-1907

8. Shelf Series (A to W)	...	1838-1874
9. Family Domains of Maharaja Banaras	...	1849-1874
10. Revenue Administration Report	...	1857-1868
11. Receipt and Despatch Registers (Separate Revenue)	...	1857-1872
12. Weekly Reports	...	1857-1873
13. Customs Abstracts	...	1857-1873
14. Customs Circulars	...	1857-1884
15. Old Oudh Records-Abstracts of Weekly Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner's Office in the Revenue Department	...	1858-1864
16. Opium	...	1858-1923
17. Receipt and Despatch Registers (Customs)	...	1859-1875
18. Old Oudh Records (Monthly Indexes)	...	1859-1884
19. Income Tax Shelf of Various Districts	...	1860-1865
20. Income Tax miscellaneous	...	1860-1865
21. Indian Income Tax	...	1860-1872
22. Petitions and Revenue Registers	...	1860-1876
23. Opium Diary	...	1861-1910
24. Despatch Registers etc. of N.W.P.	...	1861-1923
25. Sudder Board of Revenue. N.W.P., Separate Revenue Despatch Book (Customs)	...	1162-1864
26. Despatch Book (Office Income)	...	1862-1867
27. Opium Department	...	1866-1889
28. Notifications	...	1873-1876
29. Alphabetical Index to Files of English Records	...	1874-1918
30. Spare copies of Government letters	...	1878-1887
31. Railways	...	1878-1908
32. Camp Registers	...	1908-1913
33. Miscellaneous Revenue Department (Opium Branch)	...	1909-1910
34. License Tax	...	1861-1871

U.P. SECRETARIAT

(a) Pre-Mutiny Records

- (1) Correspondence of a general nature between Government and the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue.
 - (i) Letters from Government to the Board. ... 1810-1829
 - (ii) Letters from the Board to the Government ... 1812-1829
- (2) Correspondence of a general nature between the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue and Officers other than the Secretary to Government
 - (i) Letters received by the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue ... 1812-1829
 - (ii) Letters issued by the Board ... 1817-1828
- (3) Minutes of various members of the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue ... 1821-1828

(b) Mutiny Records

- (1) Original Telegrams sent to E.A. Reade... 1858-1859
- (2) Authenticatad copies of Telegrams sent to E.A. Reade ... 24.3.1858
-9.4.1859
- (3) Copies of Telegrams sent by E.A. Reade ... 11.5.1858
-12.6.1859
- (4) Originals of daily bulletins issued by E.A. Read ... March-July, 1858
- (5) Printed copies of daily bulletins issued by E.A. Reade ... May-July, 1858

(c) Departmental Records

1. Agency Department ... 1919-1935
2. Agriculture Department ... 1912-1950
3. Agriculture (A) Department ... 1922-1951

4. Agriculture (B) Department	...	194
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8. Appointment (A) Department	...	188-1951
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10. Appointment (C) Department	...	194
11. B.D.M. Department	...	183-1941
12. Census Department	...	192-1948
13. Civil Defence Department	...	194
14. Community Development (A) Department...	...	1952
15. Co-Operative Department	...	191-1947
16. Coronation Durbar Department	...	186-1938
17. Development Co-ordination Department	...	194
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19. Education (A) Department	...	1907-1952
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21. Education (C-II) Department	...	1947-1950
22. Election Petition Department	...	1927
23. Estate Department	...	1947-1951
24. Excise Department	...	189-1951
25. Executive Department	...	1924-1937
26. Finance Department	...	1882-1951
27. Finance (A) Department	...	186-1950
28. Finance (B) Department	...	1887-1950
29. Finance (C) Department	...	1912-1937
30. Finance (E-I) Department	...	1943-1950
31. Finance (E-II) Department	...	1949-1950
32. Finance (C) Department	...	1926-1947
33. Finance (G-I) Department	...	1947-1950
34. Finance (M) Department	...	1920-1950
35. Finance (S) Department	...	1910-1951
36. Finance Audit and Sales Tax Department	...	1952
37. Finance A S T. Department	...	188-1951
38. Finance S.T. Department	...	1948-1949
39. Fisheries Department	...	1947-1951
40. Food and Civil supplies Department	...	1942-1950
41. Foreign Department	...	185-1861
42. Forest Department	...	185-1861

43. Forest (A) Department	...	1950-1952
44. Forest (B) Department	...	1948-1952
45. General Department	...	1860-1932
46. General Department (Home)	...	1872-1874
47. General Administration Department	...	1879-1951
48. G.A. I Department	...	1884-1897
49. G.A. II Department	...	1884-1899
50. G.A.D. (A) Department	...	1904-1950
51. G.A. Civil Defence Department	...	1942-1945
52. G.A. Ecclesiastical Department	...	1925-1930
53. G.A. Education Department	...	1923-1914
54. G.A. (Finance) Department	...	1871-1923
55. G.A. General Department	...	1911
56. G.A. Judicial Civil Department	...	1874-1880
57. G.A. Political Department	...	1887-1947
58. G.A. Police and Ecclesiastical Department...	...	1888-1938
59. G.A. Revenue Department	...	1884-1893
60. Harijan Sahayak Department	...	1934-1938
61. Home Department	...	1878-1950
62. Home Criminal Department	...	1941-1952
63. Home General Department	...	1950
64. Home Forest Department	...	1881-1886
65. Home Jails Department	...	1934-1952
66. Home Police Department	...	1883-1950
67. Home Police (A) Department	...	1884-1952
68. Home Police (B) Department	...	1951
69. Home Police (B-1) Department	...	1930
70. Home Police (C) Department	...	1949-1951
71. Home Police (D) Department	...	1952
72. Home Police (E) Department	...	1952
73. Home Revenue and Agriculture Department	...	1880-1883
74. Industries Department	...	1907-1950
75. Industries (A) Department	...	1908-1952
76. Industries (B) Department	...	1948-1952
77. Industries (C) Department	...	1950-1951
78. Industries (F) Department	...	1950
79. Industries and Commerce Department	...	1920-1928
80. Infanticide Department	...	1884-1887

81.	Information Department	...	1920-1945
82.	Inspector-General of Prisons Department	...	1859-1876
83.	Irrigation Department	...	1949-1951
84.	Irrigation (A) Department	...	1948-1951
85.	Irrigation (Establishment) Department	...	1940-1952
86.	Judicial Department	...	1833-1950
87.	Judicial Civil Department	...	1860-1946
88.	Judicial Criminal Department	...	1860-1941
89.	Judicial (A) Department	...	1943-1951
90.	Judicial (A-II) Department	...	1942
91.	Judicial (B) Department	...	1939-1951
92.	Judicial (J) Department	...	1858-1876
93.	Labour Department	...	1945-1951
94.	Labour (B) Department	...	1948-1951
95.	Legislative Department	...	1895-1952
96.	Local Self Government Department	...	1884-1948
97.	Local Self Government (B) Department	...	1947-1948
98.	Medical Department	...	1862-1952
99.	Medical (A) Department	...	1884-1955
100.	Medical (B) Department	...	1926-1952
101.	Medical (C) Department	...	1945-1948
102.	Medical Sanitation Department	...	1884-1927
103.	Miscellaneous Department	...	1884-1927
104.	Municipal Department	...	1873-1951
105.	Municipal (A) Department	...	1944-1951
106.	Municipal (B) Department	...	1948-1949
107.	Municipal (C) Department	...	1951
108.	Municipal (E) Department	...	1912-1916
109.	Nazul Department	...	1942-1951
110.	Newspaper Department	...	1925-1930
111.	Oudh Revenue Department	...	1872-1890
112.	Oudh Separate Revenue Department	...	1879-1882
113.	Panchayati Raj Department	...	1941-1949
114.	Panchayati Raj I Department	...	1945-1948
115.	Panchayati Raj II Department	...	1946-1947
116.	Planning Department	...	1949
117.	Planning (A) Department	...	1946-1950
118.	Planning (B) Department	...	1950
119.	Planning (D) Department	...	1946-1952

120.	Police Department	...	1904-1951
121.	Police and Infanticide Department	...	1886-1887
122.	Political Department	...	1860-1949
123.	Power (A) Department	...	1945
124.	Power (B) Department	...	1951
125.	Public Health Department	...	1893-1952
126.	Public Works Department	...	1870-1950
127.	Public Works (A) Department	...	1948-1951
128.	Public Works (B) Department	...	1943-1951
129.	Public Works (C) Department	...	1943-1951
130.	Public Works (D) Department	...	1944-1951
131.	Public Works (Accounts)	...	1947-1952
132.	Public Works (Revenue)	...	1897-1906
133.	Rationing (B) Department	...	1943
134.	R.D.M. Department	...	1944-1946
135.	R. and D. Sanitation Department	...	1908-1942
136.	Reforms Department	...	1920-1937
137.	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	...	1948-1950
138.	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	...	1947-1948
139.	Rent Control Department	...	1946-1949
140.	Rent Control (C) Department	...	1951
141.	Revenue Department	...	1831-1948
142.	Revenue (A) Department	...	1879-1951
143.	Revenue (B) Department	...	1923-1952
144.	Revenue A and B Department	...	1983-1933
145.	Revenue (C) Department	...	1941-1951
146.	Revenue (D) Department	...	1904
147.	Revenue (F) Department	...	1924
148.	Revenue and Agriculture Department	...	1879-1886
149.	Revenue (Forest) Department	...	1876-1903
150.	Revenue (Income Tax) Department	...	1860-1885
151.	Revenue (K.A.) Department	...	1947
152.	Revenue and Scarcity Department	...	1860-1940
153.	Rural Development Department	...	1939-1949
154.	S.A. (E) Department	...	1926-1951
155.	Sanitation Department	...	1878-1919
156.	Sanitation and Public Health Department	...	1888-1927
157.	Scarcity Department	...	1895-1947
158.	Secretariat Administration Department	...	1866-1950

159. Separate Revenue Department	...	1860-1935
160. Separate Revenue (Excise) Department	...	1899-1947
161. Separate Revenue (Stamps and Income Tax) Department	...	1906-1918
162. Translation Department	...	1946-1950
163. Transport Department	...	1946-1952
164. War Production Department	...	1942-1946

Other Records

1. English Pre-mutiny records of various divisions and districts	...	1803-1857
2. Pre-mutiny records, Revenue correspondence	...	1810-1829
3. Proceedings—N.W.P. and Oudh	...	1834-1894
4. Darbar Book	...	1843-1912
5. Miscellaneous records of News papers and periodicals	...	1905-1922
6. Oudh Abstract Proceedings	...	1856-1871
7. Narrative of Events (Mutiny 1857) of various divisions and districts	...	1857-1858
8. Miscellaneous records	...	1857-1939
9. Mutiny Records	...	1858-1859
10. Selections from the vernacular Newspapers published in the Punjab, N.W.P. Oudh and Central Provinces	...	1869-1897
11. Proceedings—Oudh	...	1871-1890
12. Proceedings—Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the General Department and Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces in the Financial Department	...	1875-1909
13. Statement of English Newspapers and statement of Anglo vernacular Newspapers...	...	1893-1905
14. Miscellaneous Appendices	...	1997-1908
15. Selections from the vernacular Newspapers published in the N.W.P. and Oudh	...	1898-1901
16. Selections from Native Newspapers in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	1902-1913
17. Miscellaneous records of Newspapers and periodicals	...	1905-1922

18. Statements of English, Foreign, Anglo—Vernacular Newspapers published in India and Burma	...	1906-1909
19. Memorandum on the Native owned Newspapers published in English and Anglo vernacular in the United Provinces	...	1910-1914
20. Statements of Newspapers and periodicals published in India and Burma	...	1910-1916
21. Selections from Indian owned Newspapers published in the N.W.P. and Oudh	...	1914-1917
23. Agency Proceedings and Index	...	1922-1929

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS RECORDS**Kumaun**

1. Miscellaneous Letters received, Series I	...	1814-1857
2. Political Letters Issued	...	1814-1857
3. Political Letters Received, Series I	...	1815-1824
4. Revenue Letters Issued	...	1815-1859
5. Judicial Letters Issued	...	1822-1858
6. Miscellaneous Letters Received, Series II	...	1823-1851
7. Political Letters Received Series II	...	1831-1841
8. Settlement Letters Received, Series I	...	1834-1843
9. Settlement Letters Received, Series II	...	1837-1842
10. Political Letters Received, Series III	...	1840-1859
11. Settlement Letters Issued	...	1847-1848
12. Miscellaneous Letters	...	1852-1859

Lucknow

1. Department No. I	...	1885-1900
2. Department No. IV	...	1896-1900
3. Department No. V	...	1892-1900
4. Department No. VI	...	1891
5. Department No. VII	...	1892
6. Department No. VIII	...	1874-1899
7. Department No. IX	...	1191-1902
8. Department No. X	...	1893-1901
9. Department No. XIII	...	1896-1897
10. Department No. XIV	...	1893-1898

11. Department No. XV	...	1888-1903
12. Department No. XX	..	1888-1900
13. Department No. XXI	...	1890-1900
14. Department No. XXII	...	1890-1900
15. Department No. XXIII	...	1892-1900
16. Department No. XXIV	...	1874-1900
17. Department No. XXV	...	1887-1888
18. Department No. XXVIII	...	1898

Sitapur

1. Files of Different Departments	...	1859-1890
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COLLECTORATE RECORDS**Almora**

1. Pre-Mutiny Records	...	1839-1857
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Lucknow

2. Central and Crown Records	...	1861-1889
3. Files of Different Departments	...	1859-1890

MERGED STATE RECORDS**Tehri Garhwal**

1. Press List of Tehri Garhwal Records	...	1815-1893
2. Bahikhatas containing description of the Court Cases, expenditure of the State and historical accounts	...	1815-1904

C.I.D. RECORDS

Delhi (Printed)	...	1941
Lahore (Printed)	...	1915
Banaras (Printed)	...	1915
Kakori (Printed)	...	1925-1927
Meerut (Printed)	...	1933
Report on Khilafat Movement in the United Provinces	...	1919-1924
Chauri-Chaura Case	...	1922
Babatpur Train Dacoity Case	...	1940

Kashipur Train Dacoity Case	...	1940
Nandganj Train Dacoity Case	...	1940
Aligarh Bomb Case	...	1942
Farrukhabad Bomb Case	...	1942
Meerut Bomb Case	...	1942
Agra Bomb Case	...	1942
Lucknow Sabotage Case	...	1942
Etawah Sabotage Case	...	1942
Banaras Hindu University Sabotage Case	...	1942
Banaras Sabotage Case	...	1942
Agra Sabotage Case	...	1942
Ghazipur Banaras Bomb Case	...	1943
Kanpur Station Bomb Case	...	1943
Juhi Goods shed Dacoity Case	...	1943

Mainpuri District Judge Records

Manipuri Conspiracy Case	...	1916-19
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Lucknow District Judge Records

Kakori Train Dacoity Case	...	1925-27
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Note : Material on Kakori Train Dacoity Case and Mainpuri Conspiracy Case is also available in the Home (Police) Department files of the Secretariat Records.

Reminiscences on audio-tapes

1. Sri Bhagwan Das Mahor	on	himself (Bhusaval Bomb Case)
2. Comrade Sohan Singh	on	himself (Kakori Case)
3. Dr. Rajeshwar Prasad Tripathi	on	Baba Ram Chandra (Kisan Movement)
4. Sri Jharkhand Rai	on	himself (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and Lucknow Bomb Case etc.)
5. Sri Kultar Singh	on	Bhagat Singh
6. Smt. Lalli Devi (daughter)	on	Baba Ram Chandra (Kisan Movement)

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|------------------------------------|----|---|
| 7. Sri Madhuban Mohan Misra | on | Chandra Shekhar Azad |
| 8. Sri Mani Lal | on | himself (Quit India Movement) |
| 9. Sri Rai Rajeshwari Prasad | on | himself (Political activities). |
| 10. Sri Raja Ramji | on | himself (Mainpuri Conspiracy Case) |
| 11. Sri Rajendra Pal Singh Arya | on | himself (Accomplice of Bhagat Singh, Assembly Bomb Case and Meerut Bomb Case) |
| 12. Sri Ramesh Chandra Gupta | on | himself (Accomplice of Chandra Shekhar Azad) |
| 13. Smt. Rani (Wife) | on | Radhey Shyam Sharma (Quit India Movement) |
| 14. Sri Sachindra Nath Bakhshi | on | himself (Kakori Case) |
| 15. Sri Sada Shiva Rao Malkapurkar | on | himself (Accomplice of Chandra Shekhar Azad) |

News Papers

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|------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. The Pioneer, Lucknow | ... | 1948-1970 |
| 2. The Swatantra Bharat, Lucknow | ... | 1947-1970 |
| 3. The Shakti, Almora | ... | 1918-1955 |
| 4. The Almora Akhbar, Almora | ... | 1913-1918 |
| 5. The Janata, Haldvani, Naini Tal | ... | 1942-1973 |
| 6. The Harijan Sewa, Delhi | ... | 1933-1946 |
| 7. The Kumaun Kumud, Almora | ... | 1936-1938 |

Note : "The Shakti" has been taken on loan to be xeroxed and the scholars will be supplied with the xerox copies for their study.

Microfilms

The Archives has also acquired 40 microfilm rolls from the India Office Library, London. Out of these, 16 belong to Sir Harcourt Butler Collection and deal with various affairs of the State and his speeches. The period covered by these is 1896 to

1932. From Maurice Hailet Collection there are 27 Rolls dating from 1930 to 1942. Some of the rolls contain his speeches and some throw light on the 1942 Movement. The rest of the rolls are from Reading Collection dealing with Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference of 1932.

Private Archives

The Private Archives collection in the the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow consists of about 900 documents and 400 Manuscripts and rare printed books. The collection deals with Medieval Indian History, World History, Religion, Philosophy, Persian and Urdu Literature, Mysticism and culture. The language is persian Urdu and English. Apart from being the primary source of Indian History the majority of the documents consist of Parwanas, Bainamas, Rihannamas etc. and form a rich source of information on socio-economic aspect of Medieval Indian History and provide ample material for scholars working on such topics. Some documents also belong to post-independence period and contain correspondence of important political personalities of India.

Regional Archives, Allahabad

The total bulk of public records at the Regional Archives, Allahabad is 1066 linear meters. These comprise Mutiny records, records of the merged States of Rampur and Banaras, Commissioner's records of Agra, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Meerut, Rohilkhand, Varanasi and Allahabad, Collector's records of Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Banda, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Rampur, Saharanpur and Varanasi and the records of the Director of Education, Allahabad. Besides, it also preserves valuable and important historical manuscripts and documents dealing with the medieval period of Indian History. Records of the defunct office of the History of Freedom Movement, Lucknow are also preserved in this office.

COMMISSIONERS RECORDS

Agra	...	1808-1857
1. Customs	...	1821-1835
2. Aligarh Revenue	...	1829-1857
3. Agra Revenue	...	1822-1857
4. Agra Judicial	...	1812-1857
5. Agra Miscellaneous	...	1824-1857
6. Mainpuri Revenue	...	1829-1857
7. Mainpuri Judicial	...	1832-1856
8. Mathura Judicial	...	1833-1857
9. Mathura Revenue	...	1844-1857
10. Etah Revenue	...	1857-1857
11. Etah Judicial	...	1829-1874
12. Revenue	...	1829-1874
13. Judicial	...	1810-1857
14. Political	...	1859-1874
15. Department I	...	1858-1874
16. Department II	...	1859-1873
17. Department III	...	1860-1874
18. Department IV	...	1867
19. Department IV-B	...	1858-1874
20. Department V	...	1858-1870
21. Department VI	...	1859-1868
22. Department VII	...	1859-1874
23. Department VIII	...	1859-1874
24. Department IX	...	1859-1874
25. Department X	...	1858-1874
26. Department XII	...	1861-1874
27. Department XIII	...	1861-1873
28. Department XIV	...	1865-1873
29. Department XV	...	1862-1874
30. Department XVI	...	1858-1873
31. Department XVII	...	

32. Department XVIII	...	1859-1870
33. Department XIX	...	
34. Department XX	...	1861-1874
35. Department XXI	...	1860-1873
36. Department XXII	...	1858-1873
37. Department XXIII	...	1862-1874
38. Miscellaneous	...	1854-1873

Allahabad

1. Pre-Mutiny Records. (Revenue, Settlements, Customs, Judicial, Miscellaneous Revenue and Medical)	...	1806-1908
2. Post-Mutiny Records. (Revenue, Nazul, Famine, Octroi, Police, Judicial, Municipal, Land Acquisition, Court of Wards, Education and Boundary Affairs of N.W.P., Bengal, Oudh and Punjab etc.)	...	1816-1906

Fyzabad

1. Revenue and Judicial	...	1858-1890
2. Miscellaneous etc.	...	1858-1890

Gorakhpur

1. Revenue (Gorakhpur District including Basti)	...	1807-1859
2. Judicial (Gorakhpur)	...	1828-1857
3. Revenue (Azamgarh)	...	1816-1859
4. Judicial (Azamgarh)	...	1834-1856

Jhansi

1. Revenue Department I	...	1808-1859
2. Revenue Department II	...	1812-1857
3. Revenue Department III	...	1809-1892
4. Revenue Department IV	...	1809-1857
5. Revenue Department V	...	1856
6. Revenue Department VII	...	1834-1852
7. Revenue Department VIII	...	1809-1856
8. Revenue Department IX	...	1848-1857

9. Revenue Department X	...	1854-1857
10. Revenue Department XI	...	1857
11. Revenue Department XII	...	1812-1857
12. Revenue Department XIII	...	1855
13. Revenue Department XV	...	1854-1855
14. Revenue Department XVII	...	1817-1857
15. Revenue Department XVIII	...	1832-1857
16. Revenue Department XIX	...	1811-1857
17. Revenue Department XX	...	1814-1857
18. Revenue Department XXII	...	1856-1858
19. Revenue Department XXIII	...	1854
20. Revenue Department XXV	...	1847-1855
21. Revenue Department XXVIII	...	1825-1855
22. Revenue Department XXIX	...	1847-1857
23. Revenue Department XXXI	...	1855
24. Revenue Department XXXII	...	1854-1857
25. Revenue Department XXXIII	...	1843-1857
26. Revenue Department XXXIV	...	1849-1857
27. Revenue Department XXXV	...	1849-1857
28. Revenue Department XXXVI	...	1843-1857
29. Revenue Department XLI	...	1849-1857
30. Revenue Department XLII	...	1849-1855
31. Revenue Department XLIII	...	1855
32. Revenue Department XLIV	...	1832-1860
33. Revenue Miscellaneous	...	1843-1856
34. Mutiny Records (Settlements etc.)	...	1857-1877

Meerut

1. Mutiny Records—Revenue	...	1857-1874
2. Mutiny Records—Judicial	...	1857-1874
3. Revenue, Settlement, Customs, Mutiny, Compensation and Judicial	...	1810-1857

Rohilkhand

1. Department I, Bareilly	...	1859-1879
2. Department I, Bijnor	...	1860-1879
3. Department I, Shahjahanpur	...	1862-1880
4. Department I, Moradabad	...	1856-1880
5. Department I, Badaun	...	1859-1879

6.	Department I, Rohilkhand Division	...	1844-1878
7.	Department II, Badaun	...	1858-1867
8.	Department II, Shahjahanpur	...	1863-1864
9.	Department II, Moradabad	...	1851-1878
10.	Department II, Bijnor	...	1860-1876
11.	Department II, Bareilly	...	1859-1878
12.	Department III, Pilibhit	...	1880
13.	Department III, Bijnor	...	1861-1879
14.	Department III, Bareilly	...	1858-1876
15.	Department III, Shahjahanpur	...	1861-1879
16.	Department III, Moradabad	...	1872
17.	Department III, Badaun	...	1862-1875
18.	Department III, Rohilkhand Division	...	1867-1879
19.	Department IV, Bareilly	...	1858-1872
20.	Department IV, Moradabad	...	1858-1865
21.	Department IV, Shahjahanpur	...	1858-1878
22.	Department IV, Miscellaneous	...	1858-1878
23.	Department IV-A, Rohilkhand		
	Miscellaneous	...	1858-1879
24.	Department IV-A, Bijnor	...	1858-1880
25.	Department IV-A, Badaun	...	1858-1879
26.	Department IV-A, Shahjahanpur	...	1858-1864
27.	Department IV-A, Bareilly	...	1857-1864
28.	Department IV-A, Moradabad	...	1860-1880
29.	Department V, Rohilkhand		
	Miscellaneous	...	1858-1871
30.	Department V, Bareilly	...	1859-1880
31.	Department V, Shahjahanpur	...	1859-1880
32.	Department V, Moradabad	...	1859-1879
33.	Department V, Rohilkhand Division	...	1858-1871
34.	Department VI, Badaun	...	1859-1873
35.	Department VI, Bareilly	...	1860-1870
36.	Department VI, Rohilkhand Division	...	1861-1880
37.	Department VI, Moradabad	...	1860-1880
38.	Department VI, Bijnor	...	1859-1873
39.	Department VI, Shahjahanpur	...	1864-1877
40.	Department VII, Rohilkhand Division	...	1880
41.	Department VII, Bijnor	...	1869
42.	Department VII, Shahjahanpur	...	

43.	Department VIII, Moradabad	...	1864-1873
44.	Department VIII, Shahjahanpur	...	1863-1878
45.	Department VIII, Rohilkhand Division	...	1859-1879
46.	Department IX, Rohilkhand Division	...	1859-1872
47.	Department IX, Shahjahanpur	...	1860
48.	Department IX, Bijnor	...	1860-1868
49.	Department IX, Bareilly	...	1870
50.	Department IX, Badaun	...	1859-1879
51.	Department XII, Rohilkhand Division	...	1860-1878
52.	Department XII, Rohilkhand Division	...	1869-1882
	(Public Works)		
53.	Department XII, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, ...		1877-1880
	Moradabad, District		
54.	Department XIII, Rohilkhand Division	...	1858-1877
55.	Department XVII, Bareilly District	...	1860-1862
56.	Department XVII, Shahjahanpur District	...	1859-1877
57.	Department XVII, Moradabad District	...	1870-1877
58.	Department XVII, Badaun District	...	1879
59.	Department XVII, Bijnor District	...	1864-1870
60.	Department XIX, Rohilkhand Division	...	1863-1880
61.	Department XX, Sanitation	...	1858-1879
62.	Department XXII, Rohilkhand	...	1859-1879
	Division (Bareilly District)		
63.	Department XXII, Rampur District	...	1856-1879
64.	Department XXIV, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad Districts	...	1858-1879

Varanasi

1.	Residency Records—Letters issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, Banaras	...	1795-1871
2.	Residency Records—Letters received by the Agent to the Governor-General, Banaras	...	1795-1856
3.	Residency Records—Letters received from Government by the Agent to the Governor-General	...	1835-1856
4.	Residency Records—Letters received by the Agent to the Governor-General, Banaras, (Banaras-Coorg Correspondence)...		1834-1854

5. Correspondence of the Resident at Banaras (Duncan Records) ...	1776-1810
6. Proceedings and Correspondence of the Resident at Banaras ...	1787-1795
7. Settlement of the Resident at Banaras ...	1816-1853
8. Receipt and Issue Register (Resident at Banaras) ..	1809-1857
9. Miscellaneous Registers ...	1799-1852
10. Miscellaneous Correspondence (Resident Banaras) ...	1795-1857
11. Banaras Revenue ...	1809-1857
12. Banaras Judicial ...	1811-1856
13. Banaras Supplementary Revenue ...	1809-1844
14. Judicial-Female Infanticide ...	1844-1856
15. Mirzapur Revenue ...	1820-1857
16. Mirzapur Judicial ...	1836-1860
17. Ghazipur Revenue ...	1846-1854
18. Ghazipur Supplementary Revenue ...	
19. Ghazipur Judicial ...	1846-1854
20. Jaunpur Revenue ...	1826-1857
21. Jaunpur Supplementary Revenue ...	1812-1837
22. Jaunpur Judicial ...	1831-1858
23. Revenue ...	1812-1899
24. Judicial ...	1851-1881
25. Miscellaneous ...	1861-1891
26. Family Domain-Raja of Banaras ...	1859-1911
27. Index Registers ...	1858-1881
28. Miscellaneous Registers ...	1858-1900
29. List of Darbaris ...	1873-1881
30. Registers of Jaunpur District ...	1859-1881
31. File Index Registers and Despatch Registers ...	1859-1891
32. Agency Records, Department I G ...	1860-1893
33. Agency Records, Department II G ...	1861-1907
34. Agency Records, Department III G ...	1859-1901
35. Agency Records, Department IV G ...	1862-1908
36. Agency Records, Department IV ₂ Special ...	1858-1899
37. Agency Records, Department V G ...	1861-1899
38. Agency Records, Department V S ...	1867-1896

39. Agency Records, Department VI G ...	1857-1906
40. Agency Records, Department VI S ...	1854-1906
41. Agency Records, Department VII S ...	1860-1883
42. Agency Records, Department VIII S ...	1876-1907
43. Agency Records, Department IX ...	1873-1855
44. Agency Records, Department XI S ...	1863-1883
45. Agency Records, Department XII S ...	1875-1890
46. Agency Records, Department XIII S ...	1874-1876
47. Agency Records, Department XIV ...	1876-1888
48. Agency Records, Department XV ...	1889-1890
49. Agency Records, Department XVI ...	1876-1888
50. Agency Records, Department XVII S ...	1874-1886
51. Agency Records, Department XIX S ...	1870-1883
52. Agency Records, Department XX ...	1883-1884
53. Agency Records, Department XXIII S ...	1862-1883
54. Agency Records, Department XXVI S ...	1839-1896
55. Agency Records, Department XXVII S ...	1858-1898
56. Agency Records, Department XXVIII S ...	1870-1880
57. Agency Records, Department XXIX S ...	1870-1880
58. Agency Records, Department XXXI ...	1861-1894
59. Agency Records, Department XXXII S ...	1858-1892
60. Agency Records, Department XXXIII S ...	1856-1902
6. Agency Records, Department XXXIV ...	1196-1901

COLLECTORATE RECORDS

Aligarh

1. Revenue letters ...	1849-1868
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Allahabad

1. Mutiny Records (Urdu-Persian) ...	1856-1900
2. Judicial Criminal 110 files ...	1922-1947

Azamgarh

1. Mutiny Papers (Urdu-Persian) ...	1857-1891
2. Revenue Correspondence (Urdu-Persian) ...	1856-1869

Badaun

1. Settlement Papers	
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Correspondence regarding boundary disputes, Muafi, land taken for railway purposes, pension, infanticide, fisheries, etc.

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|----------------------------------|-----------|
| ... | 1858-1880 |
| 2. Mutiny Records (Urdu-Persian) | 1858-1861 |

Banda

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Settlement Department I | 1834-1833 |
| 2. Settlement Department II | 1881- |
| 3. Miscellaneous Revenue Department IV-A | 1861- |
| 4. Miscellaneous Revenue Department V-A | 1858-1870 |
| 5. Miscellaneous Revenue Department XII | 1859-1883 |
| 6. Miscellaneous Revenue Department XVIII | 1857-1911 |

Fatehpur

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| 1. Mutiny Registers, Proceedings of Special Commissioners, List of Corps, Registers of criminals, Pensions and Agra Gazettes | 1843-1896 |
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Ghazipur

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Revenue letter received, Series I | 1802-1820 |
| 2. Revenue letters received, Series II | 1817-1855 |
| 3. Revenue Circulars received, Series III | 1817-1854 |
| 4. Revenue Circulars received, Series IV | 1835-1846 |
| 5. Revenue letters received, Series V | 1822-1886 |
| 6. Revenue letters issued, Series I | 1816-1821 |
| 7. Revenue letters issued, Series II | 1821-1828 |
| 8. Revenue letters issued, Series III | 1828-1831 |
| 9. Revenue letters issued, Series IV | 1831-1855 |
| 10. Revenue letters issued, Series V | 1821-1855 |
| 11. Revenue letters issued, Series VII | 1849- |
| 12. Miscellaneous Records | 1841-1857 |
| 13. Settlement Records | 1830-1852 |

Gorakhpur

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|---|-----------|
| 1. Revenue letters received, Series I | 1802-1857 |
| 2. Revenue letters received, Series II | 1802-1854 |
| 3. Revenue letters received, Series III | 1802-1828 |

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| 4. Judicial letters received, Series I | 1803-1857 |
| 5. Judicial letters received, Series II | 1851-1857 |
| 6. Judicial letters received, Series III | 1855-1857 |
| 7. Judicial letters received, Series IV | 1854-1857 |
| 8. Judicial letters received, Series V | 1844-1856 |
| 9. Revenue letters issued, Series I | 1801-1856 |
| 10. Revenue letters issued, Series II | 1818-1855 |
| 11. Revenue letters issued, Series III | 1845-1854 |
| 12. Revenue letters issued, Series IV | 1834- |
| 13. Revenue letters issued, Series V | 1812-1831 |
| 14. Judicial letters issued, Series I | 1806-1858 |
| 15. Judicial letters issued, Series II | 1850-1858 |
| 16. Miscellaneous Records | 1803-1858 |

Hamirpur

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|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Department XIII | 1838-1869 |
|--------------------|-----------|

Jalaun

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mutiny Records (Urdu-Persian) | 1838-1887 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|

Kanpur

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mutiny Records (Urdu-Persian) | 1857-1870 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|

Meerut

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|---|----------------|
| 1. Letters received from Government and all other departments, Part I | 1803-1854/1857 |
| 2. Index Registers of letters received from Government and all other departments, Part II | 1805-1858 |
| 3. Registers of copies of letters submitted to Government Part II Series I | 1805-1833 |
| 4. Registers of copies of letters submitted to Government, etc. Part II, Series II | 1833-1859 |
| 5. Registers of copies of letters Miscellaneous letters issued, Part III, Series I | 1808-1818 |
| 6. Registers of copies of Miscellaneous letters issued, Part III Series III | 1819-1863 |
| 7. Registers of copies of letters submitted to the Commissioner, Part IV, Series VII | 1833-1866 |

8. Registers of copies of letters issued,
Part V, Series VII

... 1837-1865

Mirzapur

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Judicial | ... | 1830-1857 |
| 2. Miscellaneous | ... | 1824-1855 |
| 3. Financial | ... | 1795-1858 |
| 4. Revenue | ... | 1795-1857 |
| 5. Court of wards | ... | 1849-1859 |
| 6. Settlement | ... | 1833-1857 |

Rampur

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| 1. Awarja Masarif, Riyasat Rampur
(Urdu-Persian) | ... | 1845-1944 |
| 2. Awarja Income, Riyasat Rampur
(Urdu-Persian) | ... | 1845-1930 |
| 3. Salary of Family members, Riyasat
Rampur (Urdu-Persian) | ... | 1851-1922 |

Saharanpur

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| 1. Revenue letters received, Series I | ... | 1814-1856 |
| 2. Revenue letters received, Series II | ... | 1829-1857 |
| 3. Revenue letters received, Series III | ... | 1835-1839 |
| 4. Revenue letters issued, Series I | ... | 1818-1819 |
| 5. Revenue letters issued, Series III | ... | 1829-1856 |
| 6. Revenue letters issued, Series IV | ... | 1851-1856 |
| 7. Revenue letters issued, Series V | ... | 1835-1840 |
| 8. Revenue letters issued, Series VI | ... | 1839-1840 |
| 9. Miscellaneous letters (Revenue) | ... | 1809-1858 |
| 10. Settlement letters received | ... | 1836-1840 |
| 11. Settlement letters issued | ... | 1835-1840 |
| 12. Miscellaneous (Settlement) | ... | 1819-1841 |
| 13. Judicial letters received, Series I | ... | 1806-1812 |
| 14. Judicial letters received, Series II | ... | 1805-1825 |
| 15. Judicial letters received, Series III | ... | 1805-1857 |
| 16. Judicial letters received, Series IV | ... | 1806-1828 |
| 17. Judicial letters received, Series V | ... | 1829-1857 |
| 18. Judicial letters received, Series VI | ... | 1836-1857 |
| 19. Judicial letters received, Series VII | ... | 1836-1854 |

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| 20. Judicial letters received, Series VIII | ... | 1837-1847 |
| 21. Judicial letters received, Series IX | ... | 1819-1857 |
| 22. Judicial letters issued, Series I | ... | 1831-1847 |
| 23. Judicial letters issued, Series II | ... | 1848-1858 |
| 24. Miscellaneous letters (Judicial) | ... | 1812-1866 |
| 25. Local Agency, Series I | ... | 1836-1860 |
| 26. Local Agency, Series II | ... | 1842-1843 |

Varanasi

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| 1. Miscellaneous I | ... | 1796-1842 |
| 2. Educational Correspondence | ... | 1843-1850 |
| 3. Judicial II | ... | 1800-1857 |
| 4. Judicial III | ... | 1842-1843 |
| 5. Revenue | ... | 1799-1817 |
| 6. Miscellaneous | ... | 1799-1855 |
| 7. Letters received and issued | ... | 1843-1854 |
| 8. Correspondence relating to mauzas | ... | 1844-1858 |
| 9. Revenue letters (received and issued) | ... | 1795-1799 |

Mutiny Records (Persian and Urdu)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Agra | ... | 1857-1859 |
| 2. Aligarh | ... | 1357-1859 |
| 3. Almora | ... | 1858-1878 |
| 4. Badaun | ... | 1857 |
| 5. Bahraich | ... | 1858-1860 |
| 6. Bijnor | ... | 1576-1578 |
| 7. Bulandshahr | ... | 1858-1860 |
| 8. Etah | ... | 1858-1874 |
| 9. Etawah | ... | 1857-1858 |
| 10. Farrukhabad | ... | 1857-1859 |
| 11. Fatehpur | ... | 1858-1860 |
| 12. Ghazipur | ... | 1858-1860 |
| 13. Hamirpur | ... | 1857-186 |
| 14. Jaunpur | ... | 1858-1860 |
| 15. Jhansi | ... | 1857-1865 |
| 16. Kanpur | ... | 1857-1865 |
| 17. Lucknow | ... | 1858-1870 |
| 18. Mathura | ... | 1858-1870 |
| 19. Miscellaneous Records | ... | 1858-1870 |

20. Mirzapur		
21. Moradabad	...	1858-1859
22. Muza Farnagar	...	1858-1859
23. Original letters relating to Mutiny (Persian and Urdu)	...	1857-1859
25. Rae Bareilly	...	1857-1866
26. Shahjahanpur	...	1856-1897
27. Sultanpur	...	1858-1897
28. Unnao	...	1855-

MERGED STATES RECORDS**Banaras**

1. Audit and Accounts Records (List I-A)	...	1920-1950
2. Audit and Accounts Records (List I-B)	...	1911-1950
3. Audit and Accounts Records (List II-B)	...	1941-1949
4. Audit and Accounts Records (List III)	...	1936-1942

Rampur

1. Correspondence with Native Princes and others	...	1805-1929
2. Family pay	...	1840-1943
3. Family relations	...	1856-1949
4. Agency correspondence	...	1808-1871
5. Mutiny correspondence	...	1857-1859
6. Darbar Bahali (Papers relating to Raja Siva Raj Singh)	...	
7. An Album	...	1866-1947
8. Agency correspondence	...	1866-1890
9. Correspondence regarding muafi, octroi and income tax, etc.	...	1803-1890
10. Correspondence with Agency regarding extradition, arrest of accused, purchase of ammunitions and verification of decrees.	...	
11. Correspondence regarding boundary disputes and survey	...	1881-1918
12. Correspondence regarding irrigation and construction	...	

13. Correspondence regarding ceremonies	...	1916-1922
14. Political correspondence	...	1902-1933
15. Correspondence regarding visits of the Governors-General, conferring of Khilats, Proclamations and Presenta- tions, etc.	...	1844-1949
16. Correspondence regarding agreements signed by various State companies	...	
17. Correspondence regarding National Cadet Corps, papers for the use of army, uniforms, etc.	...	1934-1948
18. Correspondence regarding association with clubs at Naini Tal and London and Calcutta Literary Society	...	1934-1848
19. Correspondence regarding insurance and construction of air-conditioned Saloon	...	1948-1949
20. Correspondence regarding industries	...	1946-1948
21. Control over arms and ammunitions in Indian States	...	19 7-1948
22. Excise	...	1947-1948
23. Correspondence regarding succession certificates and amendments in Criminal Procedure Code	...	1947-1948
24. Police conference and Police Service	...	1947-1948
25. Extradition	...	1947-1948
26. Documents regarding lease of land to various companies	...	1901-1940
27. Chamber of Princes	...	1916-1948
28. Round Table Conference	...	1930-1934
29. Internal Security of the State	...	1947-1948
30. Miscellaneous correspondence with His Excellency	...	1947-1948
31. Land taken for Railway purposes	...	1848-1936
32. Weekly Confidential Reports sent to Government	...	
33. Miscellaneous correspondence	...	1888-1949
34. Miscellaneous English records	...	1927-1939
35. Correspondence with the Agency	...	

- (Extradition) ...
36. Correspondence with the Agency in connection with the murder of Dhonkal Singh
 37. Correspondence regarding Khansur
 38. Appointment of members of Council
 39. Miscellaneous correspondence with the Agency.

Director of Education, Allahabad

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Education Records | ... | 1857-1886 |
| 2. Index Registers | ... | 1852-1900 |
| 3. Receipt and Despatch Registers | ... | 1856-1900 |

Private Archives

The Regional Archives, Allahabad houses a fine and rare collection of Farmans, Nishans, Sanads, Hukmnamas and Parwanas dating back to the medieval period of Indian History. The manuscripts deal with the history and culture of India. The total collection consists of 3498 documents and 98 manuscripts.

A Sand of Pathan King, Sher Shah Suri dates 1540 A.D. and is the most important document in this collection. Incidentally this document is the oldest in our repository and is bilingual. The Persian text is transliterated in Hindi also which is written in Kaithi script. Emperor Akbar's Farmans are either for land grants or about his land revenue administration. Jahangir's Nishan, issued under the seal of "Sultan Salim" when he was a prince and rebelled against his father, was issued in the year 1602 A.D. One of Shahjahan's Farmans is in connection with the employment of labour from the vicinity of Avadh, consequently for some grand constructions at the Capital. Farmans of later Mughal Emperors and Kings of Avadh are also available in the Collection. Some documents of the Maratha chieftains are also preserved here which give a clear picture of the steady rise of British power in India.

As for the manuscripts, there is a good collection of original works on Mughal history. The works yet un-published include Tarikh-e-Tajmahal, Jangna na-i-Peshwa, Nusrat-o-Zafar

by Shankar Nath Nadi (describing the capture of Bharatpur) and Yadgar-e-Bahaduri by Bahadur Singh Bhatnagar (1842 A.D.) It is an encyclopaedic compilation containing some accounts witnessed by the author.

Records of the (defunct) Office of the History of Freedom Movement, Lucknow

1. Photostat copies of the documents from National Archives of India, New Delhi and the National Library, Calcutta relating to the Freedom Movement of 1857-59. ... 1857-1859
2. Typed material on Freedom Movement of 1857-1859. ... 1857-1859
3. Typed material on Freedom Movement of 1857-1859 including trials of the revolutionaries. ... 1857-1859
4. Typed material on Banaras massacre during Vazier Ali's (deposed King of Avadh) rebellion. ... 1798-
5. Typed material on National Movement including the movements of 1927 and 1942. ... 1860-1947
6. Original Hukmnas of King Birjis Qadr (of Avadh), Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, Queen Zeenat Mahal, Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah and other rebel leaders of the movement of 1857-1859 (in Persian). ... 1857-1859
7. Maps of the forts and important battles at Jhansi, Kalpi, Kunch, Chanderi and Gwalior etc. during the movement of 1857-1859.
8. Photostat maps of the city of Lucknow during 1857 movement.
9. Trials, Judgments, Statements, Diaries and lists etc. of the rebels of 1857.

Manuscript Library, Allahabad

The Library houses more than 10,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Bengali, Persian, Arabic and Urdu. Some of the Sanskrit manuscripts are on Palm leaf. Some of the Persian manuscripts are beautifully scribed, illustrated and illuminated. The Sanskrit manuscripts deserving mention are :

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Prabodh Chandrodaya | Samvat 1895 |
| 2. Vishnu Purana | " 1897 |
| 3. Purushottam Mahatmya (on Palm leaf) | |
| 4. Braj Bhakti Vilas | Samvat 1931 |
| 5. Srimad Bhagwat Geeta (Illustrated) | |
| 6. Shanti Ratna | Samvat 1937 |
| 7. Parskar Grihya Sootra | |
| 8. Prayag Mahatmya | |
| 9. Kashi Mahatmya Kaumudi | |
| 10. Kashimrit Moksha Virinaya | Samvat 1794 |
| 11. Ram Charit manas (Illustrated) | |
| 12. Kabir Das ki Bani | Samvat 1887 |
| 13. Chaghtai Nama | |
| 14. Chunar Diary | |

The Persian manuscripts deserving special mention are :

1. Nala Daman (Illustrated)
2. Mahabharat (Illustrated)
3. Mirat-ul-Aqaalim
4. Leelavati

Regional Archives, Varanasi

Regional Archives, Varanasi

The total holdings are 48.60 linear meters on shelf. These records comprise of Commissioner's office, Varanasi, Collector's offices of Varanasi, Jaunpur and Ballia, Ghazipur.

Commissioner, Varanasi		1901-1929
Different Department Records	...	1881-1923
Miscellaneous Records	...	1906-1960
Agency Records	...	
Collectorate, Varanasi		1880-1950
Different Department Records	...	
Collectorate, Jaunpur		1884-1856
Pre-Mutiny Records	...	
Collectorate, Ballia		1911-1945
English Records	...	

Private Archives :-

The Private Archives collected at the Regional Archives comprise of 1136 documents out of which some 60 are the Photostat copies. These documents throw light on personal, political and cultural activities of eminent persons like Dr. Sampurnanand, Sri Prakash, Maithili Sharan Gupta, Surya Kant Tripathi Nirala, Mahadevi Verma and Subhadra Kumari Chowhan etc.

Oral Archives :-

Reminiscences of Dr. Jaidev Singh regarding his activities connected with the national struggle have been recorded on sound tape.

Regional Archives, Naini Tal

Public Records preserved at Regional Archives, Naini Tal comprise of the records transferred from the offices of the Commissioner, Kumaun Division and Collector, Naini Tal and in bulk these are 56.5 linear meters.

Commissioner, Kumaun Division

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| 1. Post-Mutiny Records
(Settlement, Revenue, Canal, Pension,
Financial, P.W.D., Miscellaneous Revenue
Judicial (Criminal), Judicial (Civil), Police,
Education, Municipal, Sanitation, Trusts,
Scarcity, Political etc.) | ... | 1880-1921 |
| 2. Revenue Maps. | ... | 1805-1944 |

Collectorate, Naini Tal

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| 1. D.I.R. Files (relating to National
Movement) | ... | 1928-1941 |
| 2. Post-Mutiny Record.
(Revenue, Agriculture, Court of Wards,
Judicial (Criminal), Judicial (Civil),
Revenue, Scarcity, Appointment, Police,
Municipal, Local Self Government,
Sanitation, Financial, Forest, Public
Works, Industries, General Administration,
Excise etc.). | ... | 1880-1948 |

Private Archives

The Private Archives collection preserved here comprises 2700 items and is mainly a collection of diaries, letters, articles and booklets and range in date from 1896 to 1980. The writings are from the pens of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Smt. Sarla Ben, Sri Banarsi Das Chaturvedi, Sri Hazari

Prasad Dwivedi, Ravindra Nath Tagore and others who fought shoulder to shoulder with persons like Mahatma Gandhi and Govind Ballabh Pant. The whole collection gives a vivid description of the activities of the Congress and Congressmen in the hilly region of Kumaun.

Regional Archives, Agra

In the Regional Archives at Agra the records of the Agra Collectorate dating from 1866 to 1936 are preserved. According to the system of Record Keeping prevalent in those days in the Collectorates, these are arranged in Department-wise series like Revenue Department, Judicial Department and Miscellaneous Department. Again, the Miscellaneous Department is sub-divided into Department I, Department II and so on upto Department XXX. Then again there is one file each in the Departments of Settlement, Department A and Department B.

Collectorate, Agra
Revenue Department
Judicial Department
Departments I to XXX
(excluding Department XXV)
Settlement Department
Department A
Department B

1866-1885
1879

1875-1936
1928-1929
19 4-1925
1925-1926

Regional Archives, Dehra Dun

The Regional Archives, Dehra Dun has transferred to its repository the records of the Collectorates of Dehra Dun, Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal, occupy a shelf space of 120 meters and consist of files and Volumes. The Volumes are of the Pre-mutiny records of Dehra Dun Collectorate belonging to the period from 1816 to 1859 whereas the files of the Post-mutiny record series of this Collectorate belong to the period from 1858 to 1901. The records related to freedom movement are comprised of files belonging to the period from 1923 to 1943. The rest of the records are Department-wise and cover the period from 1901 to 1931.

The Pauri Garhwal records are of Pre-mutiny Period (1814-1860) and comprise of Volumes. The Tehri Garhwal records are of the period from 1939 to 1949 and are actually the Tehri Garhwal State records in files.

Note :—For Tehri State Records Please refer also to Page No. 56.

Collectorate, Dehra Dun
Pre-mutiny Records
Post-mutiny Records
Freedom Movement Records

1816-1859
1858-1951
1923-1943

Collectorate, Pauri Garhwal
Pre-mutiny Records

1814-1860

Collectorate, Tehri Garhwal
Tehri State Records

1939-1949

APPENDIX 'A'

Divisions and Districts of U. P.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agra—
Agra
Aligarh
Etah
Mainpuri
Mathura | 7. Jhansi—
Banda
Hamirpur
Jalaun
Jhansi
Lalitpur |
| 2. Allahabad—
Allahabad
Etawah
Farrukhabad
Fatehpur
Kanpur (Nagar)
Kanpur (Dehat) | 8. Kumaun—
Almora
Naini Tal
Pithoragarh |
| 3. Bareilly—
Badaun
Bareilly
Pilibhit
Shajahanpur | 9. Lucknow—
Hardoi
Lakhimpur Kheri
Lucknow
Rae Bareilly
Sitapur
Unnao |
| 4. Faizabad—
Bahraich
Barabanki
Faizabad
Gonda
Pratapgarh
Sultanpur | 10. Meerut—
Bulandshahr
Ghaziabad
Meerut
Muzaffarnagar
Saharanpur |
| 5. Garhwal—
Chamoli
Dehra Dun
Pauri Garhwal
Tehri Garhwal
Uttar Kashi | 11. Moradabad—
Bijnor
Moradabad
Rampur |
| 6. Gorakhpur—
Azamgarh
Basti
Deoria
Gorakhpur | 12. Varanasi—
Ballia
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Mirzapur
Varanasi |

APPENDIX 'B'

Departments in the U. P. Civil Secretariat after Independence

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 23. Industries |
| 2. Animal Husbandary and Fisheries | 24. Information |
| 3. Appointment | 25. Irrigation |
| 4. Border Development | 26. Judicial |
| 5. Civil Defence | 27. Labour |
| 6. Community Development | 28. Language |
| 7. Confidential | 29. Legislative |
| 8. Co-operative & Cane Development | 30. Local Self Government |
| 9. Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research | 31. Medical |
| 10. Education | 32. Municipal |
| 11. Elections | 33. National Integration |
| 12. Excise | 34. Panchayati Raj |
| 13. Finance | 35. Petitions |
| 14. Food and Civil Supplies | 36. Planning |
| 15. Forest | 37. Power |
| 16. General Administration | 38. Public Health |
| 17. General Administration (Re-organisation) | 39. Public works |
| 18. Harijan Sahayak | 40. Relief and Rehabilitation |
| 19. Home (General) | 41. Rent Control |
| 20. Home (Jails) | 42. Revenue |
| 21. Home (Police) | 43. Revenue (Scarcity) |
| 22. Housing | 44. Secretariat Administration |
| | 45. Social Welfare |
| | 46. Technical Education |
| | 47. Transport |
| | 48. Vigilance |

APPENDIX 'C'

Departments in the U.P. Civil Secretariat in 1978

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Administrative Reforms | 23. Judicial, Law and Parliamentary Affairs |
| 2. Agriculture | 24. Labour |
| 3. Animal Husbandry | 25. Language |
| 4. Appointment | 26. Medical, Health & Family Planning |
| 5. Cane Development & Sugar Industry | 27. Muslim Waqf |
| 6. Confidential | 28. National Integration |
| 7. Co-operative | 29. Panchayati Raj |
| 8. Cultural Affairs | 30. Personnel |
| 9. Education | 31. Planning |
| 10. Excise | 32. Power |
| 11. Finance | 33. Public Industries |
| 12. Food and Civil Supplies | 34. Public Works & Estate |
| 13. Forest | 35. Regional Development |
| 14. General Administration | 36. Relief and Rehabilitation |
| 15. Harijan & Social Welfare | 37. Revenue |
| 16. Hill Development | 38. Village Rural Development |
| 17. Housing Urban Development | 39. Secretariat Administration |
| 18. Home | 40. Tech. Edu. & Science |
| 19. Industries and Export Promotion | 41. Sports |
| 20. Information | 42. Transport |
| 21. Institutional Finance | 43. Tourism |
| 22. Irrigation | 44. Vigilance |

APPENDIX 'D'

Departments in the U. P. Civil Secretariat in 1987

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Administrative Reforms | 5. Labour |
| 2. Agriculture | 25. Language |
| 3. Animal Husbandry | 27. Medical, Health and Family Planning |
| 4. Appointment | 28. Milk Development |
| 5. Cane Development & Sugar Industry | 29. Muslim Waqf |
| 6. Confidential | 30. National Integration |
| 7. Co-operative | 31. Panchayati Raj |
| 8. Cultural Affairs | 32. Personnel |
| 9. Education | 33. Planning |
| 10. Electronics | 34. Power |
| 11. Excise | 35. Public Industries |
| 12. Finance | 36. Public Works & Estate |
| 13. Food & Civil Supplies | 37. Regional Development & Youth Welfare |
| 14. Forest & Atmospheric Pollution | 38. Revenue, Scarcity & Natural Calamities |
| 15. General Administration | 39. Rural Development |
| 16. Harijan & Social Welfare | 40. Secretariat Administration |
| 17. Hill Development | 41. Small Scale and Village Industries |
| 18. Housing, Urban Development & Relief and Rehabilitation | 42. Sports |
| 19. Home | 43. Technical Education, Science and Energy Resources |
| 20. Industries & Export Promotion | 44. Transport |
| 21. Information | 45. Tourism |
| 22. Institutional Finance | 46. Vigilance |
| 23. Irrigation | 47. 20 Point Programme. |
| 24. Judicial, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs | |

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UP State Archives. Lucknow